FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. MOVES FORCES TO 'CONTROL' WESTERN EUROPE

AU131631 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Jan 86 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "The Anti-European Character of the American Strategy of Tension"]

[Text] The Americans are so used to their conception of themselves as the masters of Western Europe that now they declare openly that the allied countries are not in a position to defend themselves, not only from outside, but from within. In a word, America is taking upon itself the right -- without anybody's permission -- to be the guarantor and mentor not only of the external policy of allied countries, but also of their internal policy. In the light of this, as widely published in the American press in the past few days, the White House has set out a general plan for the speedy stationing in some Western European countries of its special "Delta Force" units, which are trained in antiguerilla warfare, in fighting demonstrators and barricades, in sabotage and diversionary activities, coups d'etat, and policing duties in general. American Government spokesman made clear that Washington's aim is to transform Europe into "an advance post in the struggle against terrorism in the Mediterranean. "To make their position more convincing, the Pentagon ordered the dispatch of fresh reinforcements to the American military fleet in the Mediterranean, while units of this fleet make threatening demonstration tours from one shore of the Mediterranean to the other.

The American strategy of tension thus reveals, step by step, its true purpose. It is a recognized American political practice -- or, rather, an example of American political gangsterism -- to mount serious provocations that justly outrage public opinion. In this climate, bandit and terrorist methods become familiar features of American external policy. By these methods, Washington carries out its strategy of tension from region to region, country to country, and continent to continent. This serves to create as many pretexts as possible for the consolidation of American military presence and political and police [policor] control in different countries and regions. At present we have before us an American attempt to extend American hegemony even further into the internal life of allied countries. Different reasons are sought, and external precedents created, to support the American thesis that Europe is not in a position to defend itself from within, and that the Americans have to come in as guardians. The aim of the special American "Delta Force" units in a number of Western European countries has this very purpose. In fact, the American plan to station these forces also includes countries not washed by the waters of the Mediterranean, and this "geographical nicety" shows clearly that Washington has the aim more of controlling the internal life of allied states "than of combatting terrorism."

The mission of the special American police forces is to control every aspect of the economic, political, military, technological, social, and cultural life of allied countries; to keep an eye on parties, forces, organizations, and personalities; and to block movements that prejudice American interests in the countries concerned.

It is easy to grasp that the stationing of these forces constitutes a major and arrogant escalation of American presence and control on Western European countries. In France, the newspaper LIBERATION reported a major scandal over large funds given directly by the American Government to extreme right-wing and fascist organizations for purposes not hard to understand. Between April 1984 and April 1985 the American Government gave $1.5 million to French organizations of this kind, which include accessories of the Vichy collaborationist government. But this sort of thing goes on in other "allied" countries, too.

Violation of the sovereign rights of Western European countries has now become standard American behavior in Europe. The occasional clauses in the agreements governing the presence of American bases in Western European countries that formally request the Americans to respect sovereignty, exist purely on paper. Daily, the Western European press publishes scandalous reports about the attitudes of American commanders and ambassadors. For instance, American military aircraft not only do not report when they come and go across the skies of European countries, they are not even so good as to identify themselves when asked "politely" by some European military airport. Moreover, the Pentagon has issued a pamphlet to American military commanders in Europe, authorizing them to fire on European demonstrators who approach American military bases where nuclear weapons are sited.

America's policing function has now been clearly stated with the stationing of special American forces in Western European countries. This constitutes a major curtailment of sovereignty and a brutal intervention into internal affairs, with heavy consequences for the dignity and national integrity of the people. There can be no justifiable pretext for giving American police [as published] and Marines the right to lay down the law in European countries. The American strategy of tension has a frankly anti-European character. American activities and plans toward Europe leave not a shadow of doubt about this. No other attitude can be expected from policies of, and relations with, superpowers who do not and cannot recognize equality in relations among allies. In both blocs, under the sway of the Americans and the Soviets, enough experience has been gained to dispel the slightest illusion. Present developments in Europe demonstrate precisely what Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized in his speech in Korce: "As for Europe, it must be said that it is becoming an arena for the brutal interventions of the two superpowers, who behave like actual masters in their zones of influence, and continually tighten their grip on their allies."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPORTS ON 1985, 1986 PLANS

AU140915 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 14 Jan 86

["'For the Fulfillment of the State Plan and Budget for 1985 and the Draft Plan on the Economic and Social Development and the State Draft Budget for 1986' -- Report Presented on Behalf of the Council of Ministers by Comrade Niko Gjyzari, Chairman of the State Planning Commission" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 13 (ATA) -- The examination and approval of the state draft plan and draft budget for 1986 by this session of the People's Assembly coincides with one of the most memorable events in the history of our people, the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, said among others Comrade Niko Gjyzari. Our entire people looked forward to this great jubilee proud of the epoch making victories, with the most profound gratitude for the party and its architect of the new Socialist Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with a steel unity round the Party of Labour of Albania, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, with firm confidence in the more brilliant future lying in store to them.

The state draft plan on the economic and social development and the draft budget for 1986 testify to the heights the party has raised Socialist Albania.

Speaking on the fulfillment of the plan on the economic and social development and the state budget for 1985, he said among others that in industry in 1985 the plan of the production of some important products such as coal, chrome and copper ore, natural bitumen and bituminous gravel, that of engineering industry and timber one, and many mass consumer goods, etc., were fulfilled and overfulfilled. The production of food articles, of different mass consumption metallic and electric goods, the production of tiny and artistic articles, etc., perceptibly increased.

Concerning agricultural production, there increased particularly wheat production, where there were taken 2.3 quintals per hectare more than in 1984, thus attaining just as in cotton, the highest yield that has been received from these two crops in our country so far. In 1985, as against 1984, better results were also attained in tobacco, vegetable, and sunflower, while the production of beans almost doubled. The achievements of 1985 concerning the cereals proved once again the correctness of the policy of the party for the development of agriculture and the effectiveness of the complex and constant measures that have been adopted to make it less dependent on the weather conditions and for the constant strengthening of the cooperativist order in the countryside.

A distinguishing feature of livestock in 1985 is the growth of the number of cattles' heads.

Due to the concentration of funds and means it was made possible the construction and commissioning of more than 120 important productive and social cultural projects, of which the first turbine on the "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station in Koman, the Shkoder-Hani i Hotit and Fier-Vlora railways, there was done the extension of some chrome, copper and coal mines, there were built some factories and lines of the foodstuff and building material industry, refrigerators, some livestock centers and complexes etc. Irrigation capacity increased for 7.4 thousand hectares more. Parallel with them, the constructive work continued at high rates in many other important projects.

The results in industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy, he said further on, creates conditions to open new fronts of work to draw the increase of the active population in the first place into the sphere of material production and in the other social activities.

Last year, as compared with 1984, the goods turnover and the volume of public services, too, increased. The realisation of the tasks in the sectors of education, culture and health has also been satisfactory in general. The immediate aid of the state and the solidarity of our entire people in the work to overcome the difficulties created by the extraordinarily severe winter in the northern regions was another expression of the great care shown by the party for the people.

Speaking about the main tasks of the state draftplan on the economic development and of the draftbudget for 1986, Comrade Niko Gjyzari said among others: The state draftplan and draftbudget that the Council of Ministers puts forwards to be examined and endorsed in this session of the Peoples Assembly has been worked out on the basis of the party orientations, the hitherto achievements and especially on the experience gained during 1985. The draftplan fully reflects the initiatives and the creative thinking of the working masses, the proposals they have made in regard to the increase of the volume of production, and its assortment, the reduction of the expenditures and the improvement of the quality, the rise of the efficiency of the economy and the technical-scientific progress. The permanent commissions of the People's Assembly, with their proposals and suggestions, made a valuable contribution to the definition of the tasks and the quantitative and technical-economic indices of the plan.

The most general characteristics of this draft plan are the relatively high rates of the growth of social production, which will increase 9.5 per cent as compared with 1985 as well as the national incomes which will rise 10.6 per cent.

In 1986, as against 1985, the volume of the total industrial production is envisaged to increase 7.3 per cent, attaching priority to the increase of the output of the production means.

The bringing into operation of the "Enver Hoxha" hydorpower station in Koman at full capacity will further strengthen the energy basis of the country. The perceptible rise in electric power is based on the rational scientific utilization of water resources, including the small and local hydropower stations, as well as on the full capacity exploitation of the heat power stations which use coal.

The ore extracting industry will develop in compliance with the needs of the processing industry and the growth of exports. The extraction of chrome is envisaged to increase 2.9 percent, copper 9 per cent, coal 4.2 per cent etc. In ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, apart from the rise in production, improvement will be made in its structure giving priority to the production of top-quality steel and fine copper wires.

In 1986 the engineering industry will aim at achieving faster rates in the production of new spare parts, particularly for the transport means, at increasing the output of machineries and equipment for the mechanization of the work processes and at raising the production of machineries to be used in various projects.

The production of the chemical industry is envisaged to rise 6 per cent and will better back up the realisation of the tasks in agriculture and other branches of the economy. Likewise, the timber and building material industries will meet better the needs of the economy and the people.

Further on he stressed that on the basis of the hitherto achievements and the large investments made and being made, the 1986 draft plan envisages a 17 per cent increase in the total agricultural production.

Besides the 13 per cent growth of the bread grains production, higher yields are envisaged also to be taken in cotton, sun flower, rice, sugar beet, etc.

The development of transport will meet ever better the needs of the economy and people, he said further on. Priority will be given to the railway transport and the inland sea transport, whose volume is envisaged to increase 10.4 and 35 per cent respectively.

Investments to the tune of 4.4 billion leks will be made on the development of economy and social and cultural sectors. In defining this volume, it has been taken into consideration the greater efficient use of the material, financial and currency funds, the concentration, first of all, on the projects under construction, so that they be comissioned as soon as possible, and on some new projects. About 83 per cent of the the investments will be made in the productive sphere. Industry and agriculture will take about 74 per cent of the state investments.

Through the greater concentration of the construction-assembly work and by applying the method of action, 130 important projects such as "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station in Koman, the lubrificant oils plant in Ballsh, the extension of the superphosphate plant in Lac, some lines of food industry, water projects and livestock complexes, refrigerators, socio-cultural buildings etc. will be constructed and commissioned during 1986. Many other important projects, such as Benja hydropower station, Milot-Rreshenklos railway, urea factory in Fier and that of sulphuric acid in Lac etc. will be constructed and the rates of work will be accelerated.

The growth of the material production, financial accumulation and of the number of working people envisaged by the draft plan of 1986, Comrade Niko Gjyzari said further on, guarantee and elevate further the material well being of the working masses and create possibilities to develop further education, culture and health service. The real incomes per capita of the population in general, as against 1985 are envisaged to increase averagely 3 per cent. The monetary incomes of population, the circulation of retail sale goods and monetary turnover are considered in an harmonized way, they meet the needs of the population and strengthen further the purchasing power of lek.

Growths are forecast inpublic services for the people too, whose volume will be 9.7 per cent higher. 9.5 thousand of flats will be built on state funds and there are defined tasks to help with the materials for the construction of buildings with the cooperativists' financial means.

Regarding education and culture, a greater work will be made to consolidate the ideological and scientific content for the training of the younger generation and other labouring masses and the quality and the mass character of the cultural physical culture activity will be enhanced.

The tasks of the plan on the economic and cultural development in 1986, he said, are based completely on the financial and currency values created by our economy. The state draft budget for 1986 aims at the best exploitation of the reserves and possibilities of the economy for the increase of the incomes and their efficient use, applying a strict austerity regime. The incomes of the state budget are envisaged to increase 12 per cent. The expenditure of the state budget guarantee the continuous financing of the economy, socialcultural sectors and the defence potential of the country. 51 per cent of the expenditure of the state budget will be used for the development of the economy. The expenditure for education, health service and social insurances occupy 27.8 per cent.

After speaking of some main directions where the work of the state and economic organs to realise the plan of 1986 will be concentrated Comrade Niko Gjyzari said in conclusion:

The Council of Ministers is fully convinced that the working masses, the state organs and those of economy, inspired by the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party and under its leadership, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will increase the mobilisation and impetus at work and through the method of action will put all energies to realise the planned tasks of 1986, and to see to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with fresh greater successes regarding the continuous consolidation of our economy and socialist culture.

ASSEMBLY HOLDS SOLEMN MEETING ON REPUBLIC DAY

AU111731 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, January 11 (ATA) -- The solemn meeting of the People's Assembly devoted to the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic was held in the capital on January 11 before noon.

Those present welcomed with enthusiastic applause the entering into the hall of Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Coko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihalig, the Secretary of the Central Committee on the party Vangjel Cerrava, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

The solemn meeting was declared open by the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Jashar Menzelxhiu.

The speech on the occasion on the 40 year glorious road of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was delivered by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Comrade Pali Miska.

Then the deputies took the floor. At this, the solemn meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic closed. The proceedings of the assembly to examine the draft law on the plan and state budget will continue on Monday [13 January] at 9 o'clock.

ALIA, CARCANI CONGRATULATE CAMBODIAN LEADERS

AU070858 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 7 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Cambodia, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent this message of greetings to Comrade Heng Samrin, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Cambodia and head of the State Council of the People's Republic of Cambodia, and to Comrade Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Cambodia:

"The national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea provides us with the opportunity, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names, to send you and the Cambodian people warm greetings and wishes.

The Albanian people have constantly supported the struggle of the Cambodian people against the plots and intrigues of the imperialism and reaction and wish them successes in their just struggle for the defence and the consolidation of the freedom and independence of the homeland as well as in the work for the building and the all-round development of the country.

We wish that the relations of friendship and collaboration between our two peoples and countries are strengthened and developed constantly."

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON ANTONOV TRIAL IN ROME

Traykov 'Analysis' 10 Jan

AU101709 Sofia BTA in English 1520 GMT 10 Jan 86

["Justice and Nothing But Justice" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA) -- In connection with the resumption of the closing phase of the second trial in Rome concerning the attempt on the life of the pope, Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA analyses the results of the hearings of the case and draws the conclusions which ensue from them.

Mr Boyan Traykov points out that nothing out of what has been established in the course of the trial and during the preliminary investigation, has confirmed in any way whatsoever the allegation of the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca, that there has been some "Bulgarian connection" in the plot to kill the pope. Just on the contrary, everything that has turned up during this trial, shows that the three Bulgarian citizens: Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev, are innocent and that they have nothing to do with this attempt, perpetrated by the Turkish fascist terrorist Agca.

Following is the first part of the analysis:

Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella's indictment lacked the qualities needed to open a trial against Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev. Despite its obvious bias and unwarranted efforts, the investigation failed to rationalize its arraignment decision by even a shred of direct or circumstantial objective evidence, by even an element of proof. This is of course due to the fact that Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev had not been involved in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.

That is why, Dr. Martella's indictment was incompatible with the law and was in full contravention of Article 374 of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure, under which proofs and even sufficient evidence is required to take a case to court.

Could this have been an instance of Dr. Martella's own judicial mistake? If so, prosecutor Antonio Marini was not obliged to accept and sustain an uncorroborated charge. He could have refused to support it on the grounds of insufficiency or could have at least returned the case with a request for a proof-biased argumentation of the indictment. Prosecutor Marini, however, took upon himself the heavy and unenviable burden to sustain the charges. Why did he do so? A number of observers, both journalists and jurists, have given an unanimous answer to this question. Prosecutor Marini did this for the sake of a trial, and a trial's usual aim is a verdict of conviction. The widely accepted view in respect to this trial is that it was started in order to convict Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev.

One further advantage has been undoubtedly considered when deciding in favor of having a trial. Everything said during the investigation about the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the pope's life and about international terrorism in general, the number of insinuations against Bulgaria's ideological position and political conduct, would be repeated in the courtroom and used by the respective propaganda media to brainwash once again millions of people into believing in the diabolic nature of socialist Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian public, as I am firmly convinced, has met the trial calmly, despite the awareness of its masterminds' impure intentions.

This calmness came not only from the knowledge that Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev are ordinary employees who have nothing to do with the attempt on the pope's life, but also from the belief that lies cannot take the upper hand of truth and that no one can convict absolutely innocent people.

The trial was also met with the wisdom of a popular proverb: There is something good in every evil. This proverb has once again proved valid. In saying this I have the following in mind:

Three courses were open to Italian justice to put an end to the provocation it had been intentionally or unintentionally involved.

If he were honest or had the courage of being honest, Dr. Martella should have dismissed the case because Agca's allegations have been found false, and should have pronounced Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev absolutely innocent. This would have been the fairest decision because it would have corresponded to the truth.

Next, Dr. Martella could have dismissed the case and released Antonov because of 'insufficient evidence' of his guilt. Such a decision would have been intended to create the impression that still there had been certain proofs of the guilt of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev and to leave the lingering suspicion that certain Bulgarians, backed by the Bulgarian state, have organized the attack on the pope.

Had this course been taken, there would have been a number of journalists to circulate and insinuate that this was not a case of insufficient evidence, but rather that there has been numerous proofs (although no one would have been supposed to know about them because of the secrecy of the investigation) and that the charges were dropped for political reasons, i.e. the West had sacrificed the 'sacred truth' in the name of superior considerations of dialogue, understanding and peace with the East, etc. What magnanimity, what love of peace!

The third course was to arrange a trial, as has in fact happened! A trial proceeding from the idea (already mentioned above) to create an impression that there are at least some elements of proof, at least some beginnings of credibility of the slanderer Agca, and to have Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev convicted.

This trial, however, missed its target, and what is more, its impure designs collided with the truth which manifested its overwhelming might and utterly destroyed the slander.

Humanism and even honest man's right to freedom were overriden by this trial. It delayed by more than a year Antonov's reunion with his family and country. The trial aggravated Antonov's depression which was due to the severity of the injustice done to him, and deeply touched his dignity by placing him behind the bars before the eyes of the whole world. With Agca's incredible brazenness, with the gloating expressions on many faces, with its atmosphere of suspicion and bias towards the defendant, this trial has immeasurably and probably incurably impaired Antonov's psyche.

At the same time, paradoxical as it may sound, this trial has turned into a good fortune for Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev, as well as for all those who are defending the cause of their innocence, the cause of justice.

Despite the incorrect direction given to certain procedures and despite some quite obvious intentions at this trial, everyone has understood precisely, correctly and clearly the following:

-- The terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca, the man who shot Pope John Paul II, has slanderously defamed the three Bulgarians, Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev by implicating them in his own crime;

-- The credibility of Agca, the only witness for the prosecution whose words also form its sole foundation, has received no voice of support. To the contrary, the only voice heard in response were those of denial and indignation;

-- There is not a single piece of objective evidence or a single witness to prove in whole or in part Agca's description of the organization of the assault, and despite its naive and contradictory nature, the prosecution has built its case on it.

Already during the investigating, there appeared certain suspicions and facts about a plot by certain secret services which have fabricated the 'Bulgarian connection' in the shooting for political purposes. Now these suspicions and facts have been confirmed, multiplied, and indications have appeared as to which particular services are to blame;

-- Not a single event, circumstance or piece of information has been brought to light to link Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev, directly or indirectly, with the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

This trial has brought the downfall of the slander before the eyes of all those who have followed the proceedings in the Foro Italico courtroom. Everyone is now aware of the absolute innocence of Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev. Sergey Antonov will emerge from this trial cleared of all suspicions.

Am I anticipating things?

No, that is not so because this trial has demonstrated the complete innocence of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev. The three Bulgarians cannot be convicted after all that has come to pass in the courtroom!

Correspondents' Report 10 Jan

AU111627 Sofia BTA in English 2116 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Rome, January 10 (BTA Spec. Corr. Nencho Khranov and BTA Corr. Khristo Petrov) -- Today, the first 1986 hearing of the second trial of the papal assassination attempt concentrated on the disclosures made by Francesco Pazienza. This former collaborator of the Italian secret services and of some other NATO intelligence centres is now in a New York prison.

The hearing opened with the reading of the evidence given by the "Grey Wolf" Ramazan Sengun before the Austrian judicial authorities at the request of the court.

Then the court proceeded with the reading of the records of the interrogation of Pazienza in the U.S. carried out by Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella. This interrogation took place in connection with Pazienza's request to give evidence before the court. But instead of ordering rogatory commission the court assigned this task to Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella.

Pazienza refuted the allegations that he himself had visited the Ascoli Piceno prison and that he had taken part in the manipulation of the assailant Agca for his involvement in the fabricated anti-Bulgarian slander.

According to him, the agent Luciano Bellucci, who maintained close contacts with the assailant of the "Red Brigades" Senzanni, could have served as a link between SISMI and Agca.

Of interest were the disclosures made by Pazienza about the setting up within the framework of the Italian secret services of a special group for disinformation with a yearly budget of half a milliard lira. This idea of the intelligence bosses General Notarnicola and Colonel Sportelli, aimed at exerting influence on the mass media for spreading versions to the advantage of the secret services and for passing on false information to the press. It was to this end that the group used the half a million dollars granted by the CIA as an award for SISMI's discovery with the assistance of the mafia of the U.S. General Dosier kidnapped by the "Red Brigades." It is obvious that this group for disinformation took an active part in the working out of the false version of the "Bulgarian connection" in the assassination attempt in St Peter's Square.

Another statement of Pazienza's which attracted our attention was that the attempt on the life of the pope was the work of Italian right wing extremists and of Turkish neofascists. He cited two sources. On the one hand he learned facts about this criminal plot from the U.S. agents Callighan and Danovan. During a meeting with them at which they exchanged information about Nicaragua, Panama, international terrorism, etc, Callighan had told him that they knew of a meeting between the notorious leader of the Italian right wing extremists Stefano delle Chiaie with a representative of the "Grey Wolves" -- a friend of Agca's, which had taken place in Miami and which had been devoted to the preparation of the attempt on the life of the pope. Another source of his information were two journalists from the U.S. newspaper VILLAGE VOICE whose inquiries had proved the connection between Dell Chiaie and the "Grey Wolves". One of these journalists, Mark Lee, told him that he possessed enough information on the so-called "Miami connection".

According to Pazienza the reason for his falling out of favour with the U.S. secret services was the fact that he had learned about Stefano delle Chiaie and the frequent visits of a "Grey Wolf" to Miami before the attempt. When asked by Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella to be more concrete, Pazienza said: "Callighan knows everything. He told me that Delle Chiaie is involved in the papal assassination attempt". Pazienza said that maybe the Italian secret services had also known of the ties between the Italian and the Turkish neofascists.

Martella asked him why he had not asked Callighan what interests the Italian extremists and the "Grey Wolves" had and on whose behalf they had acted in the organization of the attempt on the life of the pope.

Pazienza answered: "When I asked Callighan these questions as well as the question why the Americans had not informed the Italian authorities of these preparations, he turned into a "wall of silence". Then Pazienza added: "After the Americans learned that I know about Delle Chiaie they launched a campaign against me in order to isolate and discredit me. I was arrested, handcuffed and locked up in a cell."

It would be difficult to determine whether these allegations of Pazienza's are true but it is not for the first time that the sinister figure of Delle Chiaie has appeared at this trial. Quite a few articles by Western journalists also report of the ominous alliance between Italian and Turkish neofascists which led to the attempt in St Peter's Square.

And there was yet another indicative fact -- the numerous "blanks" in the records of the interrogation of Pazienza. Under the pretext of "investigation secrecy" Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella had censored the records and they were presented to the court without a number of concrete facts and explanations directly related to the case it examines.

This fact prompted the protest of Sergey Antonov's counsel for the defence Professor Consolo who asked what right the investigating magistrate had on materials addressed to the court. But his protest was disregarded.

The attention of the court was once again drawn to Pazienza's evidence during the interrogation of the witness Christian Roulette, an outstanding French lawyer and journalist and the author of two books on the Rome trial. He presented to the court a copy of the letter he had received from Francesco Pazienza, in which the latter refutes the accusations of his having taken part in Agca's recruitment and points out that this was the work of the Italian secret services. Here are some interesting facts about this letter. In it Pazienza confesses that he has a photo copy of a document about Agca's alleged girlfriend in Rome, which he received from the police prefect Francesco Pompo in order to pass it on to the super SISMI boss General Santovito. Pazienza points out that General Santovito was already acquainted with the U.S. agent Michael Ledeen and Claire Sterling when he met him. Ledeen, whose name has many times been mentioned in connection with Agca's recruitment had worked with the chief of the second department of SISMI, Colonel Sportelli and with the representative of the Italian secret services in New York Marcello Campione. Mentioning the Delle Chiaie case in this letter, Pazienza writes: "The Americans are determined to enter into a partnership with the devil in order to cover up the affair with Stefano delle Chiaie".

Prosecutor Marini exerted great pressure on the court in order to belittle the evidence given by Christian Roulette and especially his books "The Connection" and "The Trial" which expose the version of the "Bulgarian connection". He tried to prove at all costs that these books have no documentary value. Christian Roulette answered with dignity.

He pointed out that he has followed the example of famous French jurists who have studied great trials in world history. "I devoted my energies to this trial as a jurist. I have met more than 500 jurists", Mr Roulette said, "but so far I have not met a single jurist who can prove the connection between Agca and Antonov. In my books I have presented public opinion with proofs which I have received mainly from jurists and journalists. In them I have put questions and answered them and history will have the final say."

The next hearing of the Court has been scheduled on Tuesday, January 14.

Traykov 'Analysis' 13 Jan

AU130918 Sofia BTA in English 0739 GMT 13 Jan 86

["Justice and Nothing But Justice" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 13 (BTA) -- In connection with the resumption of the closing phase of the second trial in Rome concerning the attempt on the life of the pope, Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA, analyses the results of the hearings of the case and draws the conclusions which ensue from them. Mr Boyan Traykov points out that nothing out of what has been established in the course of the trial and during the preliminary investigation, has confirmed in any way whatsoever the allegation of the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca, that there has been some "Bulgarian connection" in the plot to kill the pope. Just on the contrary, everything that has been turned up during this trial, shows that the three Bulgarian citizens: Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayavzov and Zhelyo Vasilev, are innocent and that they have nothing to do with this attempt, perpetrated by the Turkish fascist terrorist Agca.

Following is the fifth part of the analysis:

In a court trial officials engaged in judicial proceedings, are supposed to do their best to elucidate all facts and circumstances in the case so as to leave no room for doubt or conjectures. In this sense, the exceptional zeal for the case, especially the one shown by Prosecutor Marini, would have been only commendable, had it not been channeled into the search of any, even the minutest, substantiation of Agca's slanders.

Acting with an obvious and unmistakable bias, Prosecutor Marini went witness-hunting around Europe's jails to interview criminals, convicts, people whose mentality and state of dependence renders them a priori susceptible to mean deals. Such were his visits to Samet in Holland, to Ozbey in the Federal Republic of Germany, to Catli in France, to Omer [name indistinct] in Turkey..

In all these cases it should be noted that Prosecutor Marini replaced the court proceedings with an investigation, that he unwarrantedly forestalled and isolated the Court: His tete-a-tete interviews infringed upon the rights of the defence which has to attend all interrogations concerning the defendants. After each solitary action, he made bombastic statements for the press upholding the Bulgarian connection. Still, when these people appeared before Court, their testimonies by no means corroborated Agca's intrigues; on the contrary, they refuted the Bulgarian connection.

These investigative outings can only be accounted for by a deliberate and singleminded effort to get if only a word, no matter how and from whom, which would lend even a grain of credibility to Agca's allegations. These propaganda ploys can only be accounted for by a deliberate and singleminded effort to leave the international community with the impression that independent sources have confirmed something in Agca's testimony and, therefore, Agca's words can be considered credible.

The very way in which Prosecutor Marini was seeking some imaginary point of rest to build his prosecution case on is clear evidence that it does not have a leg to stand on.

Thus, Prosecutor Marini was seeking by hook and by crook to locate not even evidence, but at least some justification for the charges which I would be surprised if he would be able to sustain to the end.

I have in mind the ruses, the rudeness and the threats of arrest used in handling the witnesses, modest and respectable people such as Svetla Vasileva, Isvetana Blagoeva, Pietro Parisi and others, who established that at the time of the papal shooting Sergey Antonov had been, as usual, at his place of work in the Balkanair's Rome office. Omer Mersan and Otto Tintner were other witnesses threatened with arrest only because they failed to warp their memory and to corroborate the Bulgarian connection theory. A group of Italian customs officers were reprimanded and blackmailed with prosecution when, due to their time-faded memories, they were unable to give a very accurate description of their actions during the inspection and sealing of the Bulgarian TIR truck, when they did not tell what they were required and could not disprove Todor Ayvazov's alibi.

I also have in mind the humiliation to which the Italian Magistrate Marini lowered himself at the 45th court hearing when he actually implored Agca to help him....

Some may object that it is the duty of Prosecutor Marini, in his capacity as counsel for the prosecution, to pursue and sustain the prosecution case by all possible means. But still, during court proceedings both the prosecutor and the judges should only be seeking to find the truth and nothing but the truth.

The prosecution case cannot be sustained for its own sake, especially when it is based on an unsubstantiated hypothesis. The truth must be placed above and before everything else, and everybody in the courtroom should be its votary, the prosecutor included.

It is only natural to make a comparison and to ask why, if not great, at least appropriate efforts have not been made to locate facts, to clear up discrepancies, in a word, to establish the truth in such an important case?

I would like to ask:

-- Why the court, just as the investigators before it, did not prevail on Agca to disclose the source of his information on which he had based his description of Antonov's flat, since he had never been there and could not have read about it in the press which had made no mention of this flat before Agca started speaking about it.

-- Why Agca was not pressed to say how he had learnt about the folding wooden door in Antonov's flat, when there is actually no such door there, while there is one in the flat of the Rev. Morlion, an avowed CIA agent.

-- Why Antonov's alibi was not checked in connection with the pictures of the pope aired on the Italian television together with the first news of the assassination attempt, a fact which is denied by the report of Digos (the Italian antiterrorist police) but which is evidenced by the feature carried in the May 14, 1981 issue of LA STAMPA.

-- Why a matter of crucial importance when gunmen are involved has been circumvented so far, i.e. who and how has delivered how much money to whom and where is this money at the moment, questions to which Agca failed to provide a coherent answer and instead reeled off some ludicrous stories about the cash being carried across numerous borders and passed around the Bulgarian flats in Rome.

-- Why no attempt was made to find out whether it is at all feasible that at no other time than in the days preceding the attack, and precisely when Ayvazov's parents were staying with him, Turks in groups would be paying daily visits to his home in the Bulgarian embassy block of flats, which is kept under surveillance.

-- Why Agca was not made to explain how it was possible that once the date for the attack was not yet fixed on May 10-11, 1981, i.e. it was still uncertain whether it would be carried out on May 13 or 20, the TIR truck would have arrived already on May 11, moreover not from Bulgarian but from other West European countries, when it could have stayed in Rome two or three days at the most without becoming conspicuous, whereas it could be needed as an escape vehicle not before May 20.

-- Why Pandico was not confronted with General Musumeci, when such a procedure could have made it clear who is lying and who is telling the truth.

-- Why Agca was not urged to say what he meant by his frequent outpourings to the effect that the United States and the Vatican know the truth, and whether those who had coached him into fingering the Bulgarian connection had not possibly referred to these states to appear more authoritative.

-- Why no report from the Italian intelligence was submitted to court about Zhelyo Vasilev's movements on May 10, 11, 12 and 13, when it is common knowledge that the Bulgarian Embassy is monitored by closed circuit television and that many Bulgarian employees are shadowed, especially the Bulgarian military representatives in Rome.

And so on, and so forth.

It is a universally acknowledged Golden Rule that one seeks only what one would like to find, what one needs, or, to put it in the words of French enlightener Paul Holbach, man pursues only what he thinks would make him happy. The trial has left the impression of a great zeal mainly (not to say only) with its search for a rationale of the Bulgarian connection charges. Is it the changes and not the truth that will make certain Italian minions of the law happy? It seems so, once the classical balance of justice's scales was tipped for no other reason than to create the impression that Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev, that the Bulgarians as a whole, that communists are to blame for the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II.

SFRY OFFICIAL MEETS LEADERS; TRADE PACT SIGNED

AU141957 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, January 14 (BTA) -- Bulgarian and Yugoslavian officials confirmed today their satisfaction with the development of the mutual trade and economic relations. During their talks, which were held here between Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary of foreign trade of Yugoslavia, both gave positive assessment to the prospects for the bilateral economic relations, in which the industrial cooperation and specialization, the direct contacts between firms and joint marketing in third countries, will prevail. Great attention will be paid to the qualitative indices and structural improvements in the mutual deliveries, dynamization of the cooperation.

Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Mr. Milenko Bojanic, who is visiting this country in connection with the signing of the long term agreement for barter and services for the 1986-1990 period, had also talks with Mr. Ognyan Doynov, minister of mechanical engineering, and Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Pact Details

LD142210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, Jan 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are to exchange commodities and services for 2.3 billion dollars in 1986-1990, or 50 per cent more than in 1980-1985.

The target is set in an agreement signed here today by Yugoslav and Bulgarian External Trade Ministers Milenko Bojanic and Khristo Khristov.

To the overall trade, raw and other production materials will contribute 37 per cent, machinery and equipment 35 per cent, consumer goods 12 per cent, and building construction, transportation, agriculture, and an unspecified aggregate 16 per cent.

Long-term forms of economic cooperation are to account for 20 per cent as against the present five per cent of the total trade.

The 1986 commodity and service trade will amount to 380 million dollars, 10 per cent up from 1985.

Ministers Bojanic and Khristov today discussed coproduction in the automotive industry, the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants and railway and PTT transport in Bulgaria, the manufacture of road-making and building-construction machinery, and in the iron and steel and non-ferrous industries.

They also considered improvements in small-border traffic.

Minister Bojanic was received today by Chairman of Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE PRK LEADERS

AU081236 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following greetings telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], and chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades,

In the name of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the whole Bulgarian people, and personally in our own names, we send the party and state leadership of the PRK, the fraternal Cambodian people, and you personally most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the PRK National Day.

Under the leadership of the KPRP and relying on the aid and support of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, over the 7 years that have elapsed since the victory of the patriotic revolutionary forces over the antipopular regime of Pol Pot, the Cambodian workers have achieved considerable successes in the economic, social, and cultural revival of the country, and in development along the path of social progress. Now the Cambodian people are working tenaciously to implement in practice the decisions of the Fifth KPRP Congress, which marked out the path for a transition to socialism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria assesses highly the peace-loving foreign policy of the PRK. Together with Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia is making an important contribution to changing Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We are sure that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop in the future on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK, and in the interest of our two peoples, peace, and socialism.

On the day of your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and the whole Cambodian people further successes in the construction of a renewed Cambodia, in defense of the freedom and independence of your homeland.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

Report on Ceremony

AU072151 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 6 Jan 86 pp 1,3

[Lieutenant Colonel Nikolay Panov report: "Worthy Son of the Party and People" on ceremony held 5 January 1986 at Central Club of People's Army, in Sofia, to celebrate 70th birthday of Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov]

[Excerpt] In its long years of struggle against monarcho-fascism, the BCP has always relied on its worthy sons, who sacrificed their lives for the people's happiness and freedom. Following the 9 September 1944 victory, the Bulgarian Communists devoted all their strength to the construction of socialism. This was the natural way of life and development for all worthy children of our motherland -- Bulgaria. Their example is an appeal and a guiding light for everybody. Their daring and courage mobilize and overcome all barriers to progress toward a great cause. Having embodied the truth of the party throughout the years, these people confidently lead us along the path of the socialist motherland's development along the lines of the April plenum. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, is one of these worthy sons of the BCP and the people. From early youth he was educated in the ranks of the Workers Youth Union and the BCP. He passed through the partisan movement as a member of the "Chavdar" brigade, he developed and was trained as a remarkable military specialist and commander, and today he is one of the distinguished builders of socialist Bulgaria, a great patriot and internationalist, a consistent Marxist-Leninist and champion of the invigorating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and also a supporter of military cooperation with the Soviet Army and with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, a moving ceremony took place last night at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia, which was attended by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; by Grisha Filipov; Yordan Yotov; Milko Balev; Ognyan Doynov; and Stanko Todorov; by Colonel General Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of the interior; by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" department; by Col nel General Atanas Semerdhziev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; by Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, also first deputy minister of defense; and by Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; as well as by deputy ministers of defense, generals, officers, representatives of mass political organizations, comrades in arms, and friends, as well as relatives of Dobri Dzhurov.

Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony.

Army General Petr Ivashutin, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, was among those present as well.

Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces also attended the event. Givi Ordzhonikidze, military, air force, and naval attache of the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also present at the ceremony.

Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev read a decree on Army General Dobri Dzhurov being awarded to honorary title "Hero of Socialist Labor" on the occasion of his birthday, issued by the State Council.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov with the golden star of Hero of Socialist Labor, which was awarded to him by the State Council for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for his great achievements in building the Bulgarian People's Army, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Comrade Milko Balev read Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter of congratulations to Comrade Dzhurov. (The letter is published separately).

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, most sincerely congratulated Army Gen Dzhurov on the occasion of his award with the "Lenin order." He pointed out his great contribution to the consolidation of militant friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet soldiers, between our two parties and peoples.

A greeting address on behalf of Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, was read Army Gen Petr Ivashutin. (The greeting letter is published separately).

Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev read a greetings message on behalf of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and on behalf of Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. (The message is published separately).

Col Gen Khristo Dobrev read a greeting address on behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and on behalf of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov expressed his gratitude for the high award and for the heartfelt congratulations. The festive ceremony proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Zhivkov Congratulations

AU072141 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] To Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, Sofia:

Dear Dobri,

I rejoice with all my heart, that you, my comrade and friend from the years of struggle and of building our new society, have been awarded the high Bulgarian honorary title "Hero of Socialist Labor."

Please accept my fraternal congratulations on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

Since your days spent in the underground, when you devoted your young life to the struggles of the Workers Youth Union and of the BCP, much time has elapsed. You have left far behind you the days of your expulsion from high school, of the terms served in prison and the intermant in the "Enikyo" concentration camp, of the death sentence, and also of the glorious "Chavdar" brigade whose commander you were. Throughout all the years that followed those events, you worked with selfless devotion for the consolidation of the country's armed forces as the commander of a division, and of the Army, and later as deputy minister of defense. You have been minister of national defense for nearly a quarter of a century! Your contribution to the Warsaw Pact organization is also universally recognized.

Time flies, we are getting older, but socialist Bulgaria, to which we devote all our effort, grows and strengthens from year to year.

I really rejoice in looking at you, dear Dobri! You are always the same as I remember you in your youth -- always as devoted to the cause of the party and to the ideals of communism!

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, I would like to shake the hand of your comrade -- your wife Elena -- who proceeds side by side with you and who inspires you with strength, so that you may be what you are in all your fields of work and life!

Congratulations, dear Dobri!

Congratulations and many happy returns!

5 January 1986

I fraternally embrace you. Yours, Todor Zhivkov

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO Z. GEORGIEV

AU142007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Today the Bulgarian public paid honor to Colonel General of the Reserve Zdravko Georgiev, veteran of the BCP, eminent builder of the Armed Forces, great lover of peace, and internationalist. The lying-in-state was held in the Central House of the Bulgarian People's Army. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Stanko Todorov, Pencho Kubadinski, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, and Dimitur Stanishev paid their respects.

The funeral took place at the Central Sofia Cemetery. A letter of condolences to the close relatives from Comrade Todor Zhivkov was read out. Speeches were made by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov; Kolyu Kolarov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and by [name indistinct], chairman of the Sofia City Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism. An Army guard presented military honors.

Wreaths were laid in the names of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian People's Army, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol, the Central Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, fighting comrades, [words indistinct].

FOREIGN MINISTER APPEALS FOR PEACE IN PRAVDA

For an article by Foreign Minister P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, entitled "Mankind's Hope" appearing in the 9 January First Edition of PRAVDA, see page F 2 in the East Europe section of the 15 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ALL HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS TO BE EVALUATED

AU132220 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 52 on 23 December and No 1 on 2 January, on pages 8 and 9 in both instances, carries in two installments a 4,000-word article by Vladimir Trvala -- who is presumably identical with the head of the CPSL Central Committee Political Organization Department, although he is not identified as such by the paper -- entitled "Crucial Role of Cadres."

In the opening part of the article, Trvala discusses the "growing demands" placed on cadres by the "scientific-technological revolution" and the need to "adapt cadres to the new tasks of today." The "innovation of modern production," Trvala says, "must be preceded by an innovation of cadres." He then reviews the requisite characteristics of party and economic cadres, attributing importance to the political, professional, moral, as well as psychological prerequisites for holding ranking posts. Trvala emphasizes the importance of work with cadre reserves," saying that they should be "prepared" 8 to 10 years ahead of their actual deployment and that permanent attention must be devoted to their "political and professional growth."

Speaking about "mistakes occurring in cadre work," Trvala then says: "The position of every leader of a collective obliges him to attentively listen to every suggestion, to expose and eliminate mistakes, and to be able to analyze and overcome even his own shortcomings. Disregard for shortcomings is incompatible with the Leninist style of work. Where intraparty democracy and self-criticism are promoted, where control and criticism are not brought to a standstill for fear of the supervisor's authority, there Communists are brough up in the spirit of irreconciliability toward shortcomings; there abusers of rank, cronyism [stryckovani], corrupt persons, careerists, opportunists, toadys, cliquism, and other deformations of cadre work do not thrive.

"In the past, great damage in cadre work was inflicted, above all, by 'cronyism,' which is sometimes understood to mean relation based on kinship or one's place of origin. However, cronyism also comprises the appointment to functions of people having petit bourgeois ethics and mentality. The important thing is to be 'part of the family,' that is, part of people who are fond of themselves, but not of the party and socialism, people who do not enact a principled policy, but make up a 'company with unlimited liability.' What is involved is thus the elevation to posts of people who have the same petit bourgeois leanings. Assigning people according to personal loyalty means, in the final analysis, harming the party's will and its leading role, which is incompatible with membership in the party.

"To be principled means not to be afraid of directly and honestly pinpointing shortcomings, expressing one's view straightfowardly and openly, not embellishing reality, not belittling the results achieved, and showing what the situation is and who deserves credit or blame for it. Unjustified overrating of people deforms values, criteria, and intraparty relations. Glorification is alien to the Communist Party and the socialist state and as such it is inadmissible.

"The credibility of the character evaluations of leading cadres must be verified and, if proven to be incorrect, set right. It happens that an evil reputation comes to stick on a comrade, which then clings to him for years. This creates a bad atmosphere. We must not allow an atmosphere of anxiety to come about; such an atmosphere can be created when people are not told the fruth, when they are made to feel that 'I know something about you.' Such facts must not be used by some people as a pretext for keeping others 'in check.' Neither can one ignore the cases of some people who deliberately slander others."

"A mistake committed or a shortcoming revealed in the past must not be treated as a hereditary sin. It is always necessary to accurately determine the degree of mistakes and to qualify them with precision.

"Everyone makes mistakes. But not all mistakes are the same. A leading worker must not make substantial mistakes and he must not persist in making them. It is all the less pardonable when some officials strive to justify this conduct by arguing that 'they erred.' Those who only constantly err and have no opinion of their own represent little contribution to the cause of the party and socialism.

"As Comrade Husak has recalled on several occasions, we must give all our cadres the chance to grasp the requirements of the time and to think about new ways of doing things. But he who slows down the solution of new tasks must simply free the way for others and not stand in this way. Social considerations must not stand above the interests of society and the interests of socialism."

Trvala goes on to discuss the role of health and age in cadre policy. He says in this context: "Even in today's situation, it will be good to recall the words of G. Dimitrov: 'A large number of our cadres, especially party cadres, are in a state of constant physical and nervous strain. If our party fails to take energetic action, one part -- and, one might say, a large part -- of our cadres will lose most of its capacity to work, with the others becoming disabled.'

"The problems of managerial workers health are coming to the fore. Highly specialized work tends to result in lack of physical exercise. Yet it is known that the activity of muscles has an immediate impact on the function of the nervous system, especially the brain. Many instances of leading workers' illness are an outcome of their inability to steamline management; they take upon themselves a great number of tasks and frequently work under conditions of stress and tension.

"Older cadres have more experience, which must be utilized. However, such a cadre must be replaced immediately once he begins to show signs of stagnation and, especially, when a relatively young person ceases to grow. [sentence as published] This is usually a signal indicating that he is no longer capable of leading his collective forward and of solving new tasks and problems. One might say that there is a calender age, a biological age, and a psychological age. Some people are old men at the age of 40 in their way of thinking and doing things. On the other hand, we have examples of great productivity and freshness at an advanced age. In principle, however, young people do possess more zeal, dynamism, and -- which is particularly important today -- they have an edge when it comes to new knowledge. And this is what drives them forward."

Further discussing the role of age in cadre policy, Trvala says: "The basic criterion should be the degree of success in mastering tasks and the prerequisites for further work. Unfortunately, at many places age is applied as the only yardstick. This is a certain kind of opportunism and of looking for excuses [alibismus]; it is the inability to tell a worker: 'Although you may be only 55, or even less, you have not come to terms with the tasks.' Instead, the following position is sometimes adopted: 'Well, he has only 5 years to go until he reires.' But 5 years is a long time and an enterprise or some other institution cannot afford to stand still.

"Comrade G. Husak expressed this clearly at the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee: 'Our policy has always been, and is, an honest and sensitive approach to people. Where the necessity for changes has become evident, it is not possible to avoid cadre changes.'"

"The party, the state, the society must go forward. We cannot afford, especially in the present time, artificial obstacles such as cadres barriers. Posts of responsibility must be held by people who are capable of applying in practice the line of the party and the state...'''

In the closing part of his article, Trvala reveals that a "comprehensive evaluation of high-ranking cadres" will be carried out in 1986. He says in this section of the article: "A critical analysis of what we have and what we need to achieve within the set tasks is a precondition of all successful activity. This applies to cadre work as well. The comprehensive evaluation of high-ranking cadres in 1986 will amount to the drawing of such a balance. It will be of extraordinary importance, an importance that is commensurate with the urgency of the present tasks. The objective comprehensive evaluation of every individual will determine how purposefully we will steer the entire process of selecting, deploying, and in particular, training cadres.

"For the evaluation to be objective, we must establish a demanding and critical atmosphere and favorable political ground for a frank, comradely communist approach. This is a decisive prerequisite if we want to bring up honest and principled people and demand from them creative initiative and the readiness to assume risks and responsibility. No great idea, nor the courage to enact it, can arise in an atmosphere of leniency and self-satisfaction; but they also cannot arise in an atmosphere of distrust and uncertainty. The socialist society needs precisely innovative ideas, bold acts, and perseverance and consistency in implementing its grand plans. The primary task of the comprehensive evaluation will be to get to know thoroughly the potentials of everyone. It will be a profound probe into the character, political steeling, and ideological firmness [of cadres] and it will ascertain the degree of the assimiliation of the Marxist-Leninist world view and how it is transmuted into attitudes in life. An appraisal of character traits, of the ability to lead and raise a collective, and of the preparedness to guide it efficiently -- all this should be expressed faithfully and in a very compact form by the comprehensive evaluation. We should not allow this to happen formally."

Trvala concludes the article by saying: "Exchange of cadres is essential, following careful consideration. However, let us not permit replacements by people who may be 5 or 10 years younger, but who think and act in the same way. When we replace cadres, let us do so only with people having profound knowledge and prerequisites for forming cemented, creative, and highly productive collectives: by people who are capable of achieving with their collective top scientific and technological standards and, simultaneously, of raising a harmonious socialist personality.

"The party has come to terms with the problems it faced in individual stages of its history; it prepared cadres for every one of them. There is no doubt that it will also come to terms with the preparation of cadres for the tasks that will be set by the 17th CPCZ Congress."

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN NORWAY FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has arrived in Oslo today for an official visit to Norway. At the airport he was welcomed by Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Svenn Stray and other officials. The Czechoslovak minister is to have talks with his Norwegian counterpart this afternoon.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD142355 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Talks between the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Norway, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Svenn Stray, opened in the capital of Norway today. The two ministers exchanged views in an open and constructive atmosphere on the curent state of Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations and analyzed the prospects for their further advancement.

They agreed that these relations are developing uniformly, without ups and downs, and are not encumbered by any controversial issues. Of crucial importance for their development is the political dialogue on government and other levels that plays an irreplaceable role in the promotion of bilateral relations. They also assessed the development of economic relations and noted that favorable conditions exist for their expansion. Minister Chnoupek said that industrial and technical cooperation could be better utilized as well as cooperation on third markets.

They paid exceptional attention to the crucial issues of the world situation and to the possibilities for their settlement. They both agreed that the two countries should continue to contribute to the development of dialogue between East and West, to the reinforcement of the European-wide process [procesu], and to detente.

They highly praised the significance of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan that helped to clarify the stands of the two sides. Minister Chnoupek said that it is now important that both sides implement the created opportunities into practical deeds. At the same time he mentioned the policy of good examples carried out by the USSR.

Minister Chnoupek also pointed out that it is not possible to hide concern over the fact that some circles continuously concentrate on developing space weapons in the effort to break the existing strategic balance and gain military superiority.

The two ministers went on to discuss issues connected with the reduction of the number of nuclear weapons in Europe, the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the continent, and some other issues related to disarmament. They also exchanged views on the further continuation and deepening of the process of detente, reinforcing confidence and promoting international cooperation in relation to the Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

HUSAK, INDRA CONGRATULATE ALBANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU131509 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jan 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly Alois Indra sent a telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Pali Miska, chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania.

PRC COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT 'HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT'

DW150905 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Talk by Peter Spacek in the "Mailbag" program]

[Text] Just a few weeks ago I had a chance to report as a correspondent from China on the visit of the People's Chamber delegation headed by Horst Sindermann.

Apart from that visit, which in itself eloquently expresses the relations that are developing well, many examples have demonstrated how close cooperation has become, particularly in the past few years. One example was the visit to the Beijing institute for foreign languages where 28 languages are taught and where 150 young Chinese learn German with the support of GDR lecturers. By the way, this is true not just for that institute; conversely, in Shanghai GDR students -- young Sinologists from our country -- are studying, just as we have Chinese students in our country. This shows, in a very specific field, how pleasantly cooperation is developing, and that applies to other fields as well.

I do not want to talk about sports because time is too short. It has nearly become daily routine that our athletes participate in events in China, and vice versa.

But let me just say a word about the economy, an area in which gigantic dimensions are opening up for that gigantic country. Last year a long-term trade and payment agreement was concluded between our countries. Only recently the 50,000 W-50 truck from Ludwigsfelde was delivered. To mention another example, the lofty economic goals set by the PRC only partly involve the construction of new plants. What matters, most of all, is to raise old factories to the latest technological standard, factories which still form the backbone of China's economy, which were set up in the fifties, and which were largely equipped with GDR-made installations at that time. To participate in such modernization is a particularly important aspect of our economic cooperation. It does not require much imagination to picture the order of magnitude for this country.

There is such a lot that I might mention in this context, with no end in sight. But one thing seems to me to be more important than anything else: During the many mutual visits of high-ranking officials, especially last year, when the People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann visited China, it was stated time and again how much in common our two socialist states have. There are traditions in our cooperation that reach far back and are deeply rooted. This is what forms the solid basis for the multifaceted further development of our relations, which both sides consider highly significant.

TRIBUTE PAID TO 40 YEARS' PROGRESS IN ALBANIA

AU131503 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jan 86 p 6

[Michael Sanders article: "40 Years of People's Republic of Albania]

[Text] On 11 January 1946 the Constituent Assembly in Tirana proclaimed the People's Republic of Albania. This act constituted a turn in the history of the Albanian people's struggle for national independence and for a state of its own -- a history that is rich in staunchness and courage, but also in hardships and sacrifices.

When the country was occupied by fascist Italy on the eve of World War II, in April 1939, the Albanian patriots immediately started an armed resistance.

The Communist Party, which had developed from numerous groups -- today it is the AWP -- took the lead in the national liberation struggle, which cost the Albanian people tens of thousands of dead, injured, and captured and involved heavy material losses.

In October 1944, the All-National Antifascist Committee that had been set up on 24 May of the same year was turned into Albania's first democratic government, and on 29 November 1944 the country was finally liberated. On 2 December 1945 general elections for the Consitutent Assembly were held. One of the first measures of this assembly was the proclamation of the People's Republic.

With land reform, nationalization of industry and banks, and control of foreign trade, the Albanian people -- headed by the Communist Party -- in addition to the political power that it had won through its struggle also acquired key economic positions. In November 1948, the first party congress decided to lay the foundations of socialism, and in 1961 the fourth party congress was able to state that the establishment of the economic foundation of socialism was completed and that the phase of building the socialist society would be initiated.

In the 40 years of people's power, the country's appearance has basically changed. Europe's "poorhouse," where in this century still largely feudal conditions prevailed, developed into a socialist agricultural-industrial state. The agriculture, in the meantime collectivized, today ensures that the country's bread grain requirements are met from domestic crops. A multibranch industry developed, which ranges from the mining and processing of the country's rich raw material resources through metal processing and chemistry to the production of consumer goods.

The construction of numerous power plans made possible the complete electrification of the country. The full dimension of this achievement becomes evident in light of the fact that at the time of the liberation there was no electricity at all in the Albanian villages, where at that time 85 percent of the country's population lived. For the first time, an infrastructure was established in Albania, road and a 500 km railroad network were built, which at the end of last year was linked with the European railroad network by the completion of the stretch from Shkoder in northern Albania to Titograd in the SFRY.

In the course of the country's socialist industrialization, substantive progress was achieved. In 1982, the gross national product was 12.5 times higher than in 1959, and total industrial production was more than 37 times that of 1950. While 40 years ago industry contributed only 3 percent to the national income, its share in 1983 was 43 percent. This development made it possible to pay ever more attention to raising the living standard.

A factor of essential importance for Albania's development under the people's power were the comprehensive measures in the popular education and public health sectors. Prior to the liberation, 80 percent of Albanians were illiterate. The school reform introduced in 1946 brought the general compulsory school system, free of charge, which was implemented down to the remotest village. The development of the health service is best reflected in the fact that numerous formerly constantly rampant diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis have been completely eliminated, and that average life expectancy has gone up from 38 years in 1938 to over 70 years today. The population has grown from somewhat over 1 million people before the liberation to 3 million today.

One of the most striking changes occurred under the people's power regarding the life of Albanian women, who are today equal partners and active co-shapers of the entire societal life. Thus, 46 percent of all Albanian working people and 30 percent of the People's Assembly deputies are women.

At the latest session of the AWP Central Committee at the end of December, Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was able to point out that good results were achieved both in industry and agriculture, despite the difficulties caused by the extreme winter of 1984-85 and the unusual drought of last summer, as well as by still existing shortcomings in the organization of labor and in the management of the national economy. The wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice crops were the highest ever achieved.

The Albanian Communists and the entire people are at present preparing for the Ninth AWP Congress to be held this year, which will draw up a balance sheet of everything achieved to date and will determine the tasks for the future.

Honecker Telegram

AU131516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I convey to you and the Albanian people our cordial congratulations on behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

The past 4 decades have convincingly shown that the proclamation of the People's Socialist Republic has been a historic milestone in the development of Albania. It created a fundamental precondition for the building of socialism in your country.

This memorable anniversary is a welcome opportunity for me to wish you and the Albanian people further overall progress and new successes in shaping the socialist society. At the same time, I would like to affirm my conviction that the development of the relations and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is to both people's advantage and serves the cause of socialism and peace.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE PRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU090908 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; sent the following telegram on the National Day to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the PRK State Council; to Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly:

Esteemed Comrades:

On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Cambodia's liberation from the Pol Pot regime we convey to you, the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the PRK National Assembly, as well as the entire Cambodian people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the People's Chamber of the GDR.

The people of the GDR are sincerely pleased about the results achieved by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP in the reconstruction and the defense of their fatherland.

We note with satisfaction that the raltions of fraternal friendship and manifold cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are steadily developing and deepening according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The GDR will continue to stand in solidary affinity at the side of the Cambodian people and will support the PRK's foreign policy, which is directed at peace and security in Southeast Asia.

We wish the fraternal Cambodian people success in implementing the guiding decisions of the fifth KPRP Party Congress.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, good health, creative energy, and further successes in your responsible activity for the welfare of the people.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD110030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jan (ADN) -- The signing of an agreement on the expansion of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq in Berlin today ended the 10th meeting of the Standing Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the two countries following 5 days of talks. The document envisages steps and measures involving cooperation in such areas as equipment for agriculture and the foodstuffs economy, in light and textile industry, irrigation, construction, electrical engineering and electronics and the transport sector. The GDR is to take part in development projects, including the training of qualified personnel.

The agreement bears the signatures of GDR Deputy Premier and Ministry of Machinery Construction Guenther Kleiber and Iraqi Minister for Light Industries Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah.

During his stay in the GDR the Iraqi minister was received for talks by several GDR industry ministers and by Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker. He also visited industrial enterprises and historical sites.

HONECKER LEADS MARCH TO SOCIALISTS MEMORIAL

LD121417 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0907 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN) -- The working people of the GDR capital held a militant demonstration today at the Scoialists' Memorial in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde to commemorate the revolutionary legacy of the workers' leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, murdered by the forces of reaction 67 years ago. They also affirmed their determination to prepare worthily for the 11th SED Congress with top performances in the spirit of the pioneers of socialism and peace.

The kilometers-long procession of Berliners was led by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership.

On banners and placards the Berliners affirmed their firm solidarity with the party of the working class and expressed their desire to help strengthen the GDR with new deeds for the well-being of the people and to secure peace.

DICKEL APPOINTS NEW BERLIN POLICE CHIEF

AU090914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 January Lieutenant General Werner Groening, president of the Berlin People's Police, was relieved of his post during an official meeting, by Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German people's police, in the presence of Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership. Guenter Schabowski and Friedrich Dickel paid tribute to the longstanding meritorious work of Lt Gen Groening and expressed thanks and respect. Lieutenant General Groening will take over a post in the Ministry of the Interior. Major General Friedhelm Rausch was appointed president of the Berlin People's Police.

Subsequently, Minister Dickel explained the further tasks of the Berlin People's Police in preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress. Guenter Schabowski expressed the high esteem of the party for the work of the People's Police, which guarantees order and security and thus contributes to ensuring peaceful life and work of the citizens.

SED'S KRENZ ADDRESSES BORDER TROOP MEETING

DW141010 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The border soldiers have honorably fulfilled their mission. The course of the delegates conference of the GDR border troops party organization provided an impressive picture of the work of communists in the border units. Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was cordially welcomed by the delegates, as was Guenter Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk SED Executive Board.

Delivering the report of the Secretariat of the Border Troops, political administrator Lieutenant General Gerhard Lorenz assessed the exemplary achievements in training and in the daily struggle for the inviolability of the state border as the border soldiers' contribution to the popular discussion on the occasion of the 11th party contress. During the discussion, Egon Krenz took the floor.

[Begin Krenz recording] The 1985 results and the grandiose initiative preparatory to our party congress in the true sense of the word support our conviction that we are pursuing a clear and safe course. In our party's program we have a scientific social strategy which has proven its worth in life and which expresses the continuity of our policy.

We are aware of our successes, and we are imbued with the historical optimism which enables us to solve even the problems that have newly emerged, complicated as they may be. What we haveon our side above all, dear comrades, is the confidence of the people, that very precious treasure that gives us the mandate unerringly to continue this good policy for the people's welfare and to safeguard peace. [applause] [end recording]

SED POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND KREIS CONFERENCES

LD122324 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The SED elections continue today with the first Kreis delegate conferences. The main focus is on further preparations for the 11th party congress and the solution of the tasks set in this connection by the latest Central Committee meeting. Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo are taking part in 16 conferences.

Willi Stoph is in Bautzen; Horst Sindermann in Potsdam; Hermann Axen at the Foreign Ministry; Horst Dohlus in Eisenhuettenstadt, Werner Felfe at the central organs and institutions of the agriculture and foodstuffs economy; Kurt Hager in Jena; Joachim Hermann in Deliztsch; Werner Krolikowski at the Leuna Works; Guenter Mittag and Gerhard Mueller in (?Arnstadt); Alfred Neumann at the sea transport and harbors combine; Guenther Schabowski in Berlin-Treptow; Harry Tisch at the central trade union organs in Berlin; Werner Eberlein in Stendal; Siegfried Lorenz in Zwickau; Margarete Mueller in Neubrandenburg; and Werner Walde in Hoyerswerda.

ADN CITES 1985 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STATISTICS

LD101358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0932 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 10 Jan (ADN) -- In 1985, 15,000 citizens in the GDR received a license to open and continue private craftsman's enterprises. This was announced by Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of area-controlled and foodstuffs industry, during a listener's forum on GDR radio. This trend is to continue.

The crafts and trade enterprises in the GDR employ around 420,000 workers. They work in over 82,000 private enterprises and about 2,800 production cooperatives. Every opportunity must be utilized to keep crafts and trade enterprises as family businesses and issue new licenses.

BRIEFS

PRC UNIVERSITY COOPERATION -- Beijing 13 Jan (ADN) -- An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Karl Marx University of Leipzig and the Chinese People's University of Beijing has been concluded at the end of a visit by a delegation from the Leipzig institution to the Chinese capital. The document provides in particular for cooperation in the social sciences. The delegation, headed by Dr. Lothar Rathmann, rector of the Karl Marx University, conducted talks during their stay with representatives of the PRC State Education Commission and the partner institution. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 13 Jan 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S ALEKSEY ANTONOV

Lazar Reception

LD141613 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received [USSR] Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov, Cochairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian side of the commission.

Economic Talks

LD142027 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 14 (MTI) -- The 34th session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and technical and scientific cooperation began in Budapest Tuesday with a plenary session. The delegations were headed by Jozsef Marjai and Aleksey Antonov, deputy prime minister, co-chairmen of the committee. Participating in the work of the commitee are Laszlo Kapolyi minister of industry, Jeno Vancsa minister of agriculture and food affairs, and Laszlo Ballai head of the Department of Economic Policy of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Boris Balmont minister of machine tool and instrument making industry, Vladimir Listov minister of the chemical industry and Aleksey Petrishchev, minister for the production of mineral fertilizers, as well as staff members of the ministries and nation-wide authorities involved in the issues on the agenda.

At the talks the implementation of the tasks set out as objectives in agreements reached at the meeting between the heads of the parties and state bodies of the two countries, and at supreme level economic meetings of the CMEA countries were examined. The executive plan on the implementation of the long term development project in economic and technical and scientific cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union until the year 2000 was examined. In connection with the coordinated tasks of the national economic plans of the two countries for the period from 1986 to 1990 the activities of the ministries and nation-wide authorities involved were defined and possibilities for further advancing cooperation and product specialization in sectors of industry such as the car industry, the manufacture of chemical and petroleum industry machinery, the chemical industry, electronics and fertilizer manufacture, the machine tool and tool industry, and in the instrument industry and electrotechnology, examined. The entire cooperation between the two countries was evaluated and preparations of agreements made for areas of detail.

During the course of the day the head of the Soviet delegation met Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ON U.S. LIBYAN SANCTIONS

AU131453 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jan 86 p 2

[MTI report: "Statement by the Hungarian Solidarity Committee"]

[Text] On 9 January the Hungarian Solidarity Committee published a statement that points out that the situation in the Mediterranean region has become dangerously tense as the year begins.

Washington has begun a new campaign against Libya on the pretext of recent terrorist activities.

Libya's anti-imperialist policies oppose imperialist plans for the Middle East region and because of this renewed attempts are made to change those policies. However, it has been proved before that military and economic threats are doomed to fail and demonstrative steps endanger the peace and security of the entire region. The peace-loving Hungarian public notes with growing concern how imperialist political, economic, and military pressures are repeated against sovereign states. The Hungarian Solidarity Committee advocates the abolishing of the sanctions against Libya, respecting the country's sovereignty, and solving the problems giving rise to the tension by peaceful means -- says the statement.

LEADERS SALUTE CAMBODIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081234 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Jan 86 p 2

["Hungarian Leaders' Telegram on Cambodia's National Day"]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council.

To Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, Phnom Phen.

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the National Day of the PRK, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, our working people, and ourselves, we convey our kind comradely greetings and good wishes to you, the State Council of the PRK, its Council of Ministers, and the friendly Cambodian people.

Our people highly appreciate the achievements of the Cambodian people in constructing their country. We are convinced that your efforts to consolidate your revolutionary achievements and construct a new society will bring further successes and effectively promote implementation of the objectives set by the recent 5th congress of your party.

We declare our support for the policy of the PRK Government aimed at consolidating peace and security in the Southeast Asian region.

We are glad to note that the relations between our homeland and the PRK are developing undisturbed and keep in line with the endeavors of our peoples to the benefit of the common cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you and the Cambodian people further successes in carrying out the tasks facing the country and realizing the first 5-year plan for the national economy.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP
Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic
Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the PRK National Day, Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, sent a greetings telegram to Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly. On the occasion of the anniversary, the National PPF Council, the National Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the KISZ, the National Peace Council, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and the National Council of Hungarian Women, have also sent greetings to their counterparts.

LAZAR, GASPAR AT IRON-ELECTRIC UNION CONGRESS

Problems Reported

LD112000 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- The 29th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Iron, Metal and Electric Energy Workers opened in Budapest, on Saturday [11 January], with 569 delegates representing 650 thousand organized workers. Present at the congress were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and several other leaders of party, state and social organizations.

The report of the central leadership of the union emphasized, among other things, that over the recent period trade union work had been aggravated by several new problems as some large factories employing tens of thousand workers had become unprofitable.

Analysing social-welfare issues the report called on companies to help their workers get a home. The union also called for increasing the proportion of state-owned flats.

Lazar Speaks on Economy

LD121629 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[From the "168 hours" program; Attila Balist report on 29th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Iron, Metal and Electric Power Industry Workers in Budapest]

[Excerpts] The Iron, Metal and Electric Power Industry Workers Trade Union Congress is continuing in Budapest. Premier Gyorgy Lazar is taking part in the work of the congress. In the speech he delivered a short while ago he described the congress as painting a realistic and critical picture which shows the tasks ahead. The premier also spoke about the foundations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We shall now recall this part of his contribution:

[Begin Lazar recording] What can we expect and what can we build on when we are planning the implementation of our program? Well, we can build on the achievements made in these past 4 decades; we can build on the vitality of our socialist economy, on the knowledge that this socialist economy is firm. And let me remark here that although we are trying out many new forms of enterprise these days, we get criticism for many and praise for only a few. But I would like to say something on this point as well: The basis of running the Hungarian economy has been, is, and will be the large socialist factory. Everything else, no matter how useful it may be -- because there are also some useful ones which should be maintained in the future, meaning enterprise forms and opportunities which should perhaps be complemented with new ways -- are all auxiliary methods, auxiliary methods which are necessary and which can well supplement the work of the socialist large enterprise.

We can rely on the abilities of our working class, collective peasantry, and intelligentsia. It has already been said here today, in a very sympathetic manner by several contributors, that the human factor -- to use a recently adopted phrase -- plays an important role. What does it all mean? In reality this is not some sort of obscure and abstract new phrase. We use it to express the sentiment -- and by doing so we express the truth -- that residing in our people, working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia are talents and abilities which we have not yet exhausted. These are abilities capable of greater performance. And to us, the people working in the leadership, is addressed the warning, also voiced here, that we should do more so that we can make better use of these abilities. [end recording]

Call for 40-Hour Week

LD141039 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Attila Balint report]

[Excerpt] The congress, where more than 600,000 iron, metal and electric power workers were represented, urged that work in large-scale industry should be afforded greater social recognition, a recognition in line with its social usefulness. It was stated in the debate that the workers of the branch sought to carry out their tasks within the framework of the ideas aimed at the renewal of the economy but attention was called to the requirement that the basis of earning a livelihood, of improving the standard of living, should be the responsibly carried-out 40-hour working week.

The congress resolution stresses that the measures for organizational modernization and the redeployment of workers should be brought in on time, with the coordination of interests and with the greatest possible openness. The resolution recommends that leaders should be held responsible in cases where decisions brought in by workplace forums are not implemented.

Ambrus Borovszky was reelected chairman of the Union, Ference Herczeg was reelected chairman of the Union, Ference Herczeg was reelected general secretary.

MTI REVIEWS AGRARIAN ECONOMY OVER PAST 5 YEARS

LD110038 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 8 (MTI) -- Hungary's agriculture has successfully met the objectives of the 6th Five Year Plan (1981-1985). The annual increase in the gross production value of industry was 3.8 per cent, and although drought in 1983 and 1984 reduced output that fell short of plan, loss was made up by livestock production.

Over the past five years the agricultural units harvested a total of 70 million tons of grain, approximately 10 million tons more than in the previous plan cycle. With an output of 11.4 million tons, animal husbandry surpassed output of the previous plan cycle by 1.5 million tons. Although food processing exceeded agriculture almost all through the plan period, targets were not met because of low yields caused by drought and a depressed market.

The quality of economic work has improved over the past five years, along with the efficiency of input, and material and energy-saving technologies gained considerable ground. As a result of reclamation of waste, the energy use of industry declined by 18 per cent over the period.

State subsidies amounted to 6,000-7,000 million forints at the beginning of the plan term, but in 1984 food economy already had an outstanding balance, and this year its budget contribution was 8,000 million forints. It is considered an achievement, as there was a 27 per cent increase in the price of industrial materials and agricultural implements, and only 17 per cent in farm produce.

The food economy made a considerable contribution to the maintenance of the country's solvency, and accounted for a balanced domestic supply for steadily improving quality of products, and for a remarkable 37 per cent rise in food export in 1985, as compared to the figure five years before. Over the sixth five-year plan term the food economy exported five per cent more than planned, and import increased four per cent, as against the planned 10 per cent.

Meat consumption increased over the past five years and stands at 77 kilograms per head per year. Per capita milk and dairy consumption is 190 kilograms, and egg consumption 18 kilograms.

The main agricultural companies, which employ 10 per cent of the country's population or 1.2 million people, have made use of biotechnological methods in an increasing number of areas since the early 1980's. A research programme financed from central funds promotes the widest possible use. Remarkable results have been achieved in the development of virus-free propagation material, resistant to many plant diseases, and gene surgery methods have also been successful.

However, over the past five years, under the combined impact of adverse external and internal factors, tensions developed, particularly towards the end of the current plan period. While there was a justified differentiation in the pace of growth and standard of production and development of the cooperative and state farms, for the first time this year profits of the most prominent enterprises declined.

Causes are being investigated by party and government. Measures have been taken to make the raising of pigs and poultry, the growing of maize and the production of more milk financially viable, and technical development is being accelerated.

SZABO CHAIRS SESSION ON AGRICULTURAL NEEDS

LD132117 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Eva Denes report]

[Text] The National Council of Cooperatives is meeting in session under the chairmanship of Politburo member Istvan Szabo. The session is evaluating the results of the work last year and discussing this year's tasks. Eva Denes reports: The results of the country's agricultural cooperatives -- though final, precise data are not yet available -- are expected to be worse than in the previous year. Admittedly, the yields lagged behind the expectations and plans. This was true in the case of grain and corn, and the grapes harvest was only half of what was expected.

As a result of the generally known problems affecting animal husbandry, animal stocks decreased considerably. The profitability of animal husbandry did not improve last year.

More than 200 cooperatives ended the year with a financial loss, which could amount to 2 and 1/2 billion forints. The economic conditions for work are somewhat better this year than last year. After all, measures have been brought in to make animal husbandry more profitable. Nonetheless, the tasks this year, in their totality, are even greater than last year. Thus, the output of the basic activities -- that is, plant and vegetable growing and animal husbandry -- must be increased by at least 3 percent and, within this, plant growing by 5-6 percent.

It is necessary to halt the decrease in animal stocks, to keep up milk production levels, and to expand supplementary activities by 4-5 percent. For this it is necessary to make full use of the possibilities provided by the economic regulators and there is an indispensable need for better organization, as well as for the creation of the appropriate system of remuneration and incentives.

MTI REPORTS DOWNTURN IN CO-OP FARM PRODUCTION

LD142352 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 14 (MTI) -- The end-year cooperative farm general assemblies' financial accounting activity has begun in the cooperative farms of Hungary. According to preliminary data in 1985 the production value of the 1396 co-ops was a total of 232,000 million forints. 65 per cent of that came from basic activity (crop growing and stock keeping) while the rest came from supplementary industrial, commercial and servicing sectors.

The agricultural cooperatives yielded 80 per cent of total grain output, or a total of 12 million tons. Livestock went down by 2-3 per cent when compared to 1984. The number of cattle went down by 5.3 per cent, or 73,000 head, pigs were 1.1 million head below the 1984 figures.

In a number of regions drought caused damage in 1985 too. For instance, sugar beet production was the same as it was in 1984, i.e. 3.5 million tons, which was 4 per cent below the level planned. The grapes were hit by particularly heavy damage in the form of frost. The yield was over 40 per cent down when compared with 1984.

The conditions for operation of the cooperative farms also became more difficult. Between 1981 and 1986 the price of the manufactured goods used by them rose 28 per cent, while the purchasing price of agricultural products only increased by 17 per cent. The cooperative farms realized a profit of 15.7 billion forints last year, or 14 per cent less than a year earlier.

Differences between the cooperatives continued to grow, with one third of the coops in a difficult financial situation. 144 farms ended the year with a loss and 91 had capital shortages.

In 1986 plans called for the basic activities in the farms to increase by 3 to 3.5 per cent. Within this crop growing is to go up by 5-6 per cent. In stock keeping the objective is to maintain the current level. To do this central measures have been taken, principally as regards increases in purchasing prices to provide incentives to keep pigs and poulty. The production value of supplementary activity is to go up 4-5 per cent this year.

REPORTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' CONGRESS

Opens In Budapest

LD102144 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 10 (MTI) -- The 16th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water Supply Workers (MEDOSZ) opened in Budapest, on Friday. The 40 thousand membership is represented by 321 delegates. Present at the congress are Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Istvan Szabo, president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, and State Secretary Antal Kovacs, president of the National Water Authority.

In comments on the written report of the central leadership MEDOSZ General Secretary Ferenc Dobi said that over the past five years, branches of the union had been successful in ensuring stable supply, increased export, and considerably contributed to the maintenance of solvency of national economy. In general, the companies and farms made good use of the opportunities provided by the economic management system, and adapted more flexibly to market requirements. The standards of farming stand international comparison in several areas. It is to be regretted, however, that the price of materials and machines used in production increased more rapidly than state purchase prices, which narrowed local resources of expansion and increased the number of unprofitable units.

MEDOSZ assists in the continuous transition to the new system of company management. In general such work has been advantageous, but they also warn that the legal regulations determining the authority and powers of managers must be streamlined, which is also promoted by the trade union, Ferenc Dobi said. He added that the state purchase price of some farm products was strongly fluctuating which decreases production drive and hinders planned work. MEDOSZ supports the earliest possible transformation of the state purchase system.

The report stated that the situation of villagers has improved but further improvement requires the closer cooperation of partner trade unions.

Szabo Speaks

LD112007 Belgrade MTI in English 1710 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- The 16th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water Supply Workers [MEDOSZ] continued its work in Budapest, on Saturday. Contributors to the debate included Istvan Szabo, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, who emphasized that central allocations could only partially ensure the maintenance of dynamic development in agricultural production. The farms should also contribute with the more reasonable utilization of their resources, and the improvement of the local incentive system. In the future MEDOSZ can do more so that the opportunities offered by the new forms of company managements (?are utilized) more rapidly.

After the debate the congress passed a resolution which emphasized, among other things, companies should not make any genuine decision without (?the) involvement of stewards.

U.S. PUTS 'BRUTAL PRESSURE' ON ALLIES OVER LIBYA

LD142142 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 14 -- Equality, sovereignty, brotherhood, partner-like relations, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries are terms which appear frequently in solemn declarations by U.S. politicians. But theory and practice are not reconciled as nearly frequently. The United States' (?aggressive) policy towards Libya provides a new example of this.

The United States exerts brutal pressure upon its allies to make them join in the economic boycott of Libya. Washington alternatively beseeches and reprimands its partners, and does this publicly treating them like unruly children. What an arrogance and neglect of the reasons of the other side this is. Washington has not even bothered to tactfully settle the conflicts or divergencies of opinions with its allies in the seclusion of cabinet diplomacy. It is so vexed, outraged and astonished by the allies' insubordination that it expresses these feelings publicly.

For the United States solidarity is a one-way thing only and boils down to solidarity with the U.S. policy. Lack of a broader support for U.S. policy towards Libya is a sign from the allies that they regard this policy as erroneous. (?However), Washington draws quite opposite conclusions. The defence minister, Caspar Weinberger has already announced that an escalation of pressure -- using arms against Libya -- is not to be ruled out. One may not be very observant to realize that if the United States' allies are opposed to economic sanctions they must be even more critical of any ideas of military adventurism. Will Washington ignore their opinions?

TRYBUNA LUDU CONDEMNS U.S. TERRORISM 'HYPOCRISY'

AU141146 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski: "The Hypocrisy of Antiterrorism"]

[Text] Here is a coincidence which says a lot for Washington's antiterrorist policy: On the same day last December that a U.S. delegate voted in the United Nations for a resolution and a convention on ways of combating terrorism, the American teachers trade union allotted the annual prize for "linguistic curiosity" [curiosum gezykowe] to -- a CIA handbook on the methods of terrorist struggle in Nicaragua.

Terrorism and antiterrorism! There are times when the differences between these two terms disappear in the activity of the U.S. authorities, of which the Central Intelligence Agency is also part, or else they assume a relative value, depending on the authorities' immediate needs. In the aforementioned UN Security Council resolution and General Assembly convention, the United States committed itself, for example, to not give any help whatsoever to terrorists hijacking aircraft or ships or holding people hostage. In practice, this type of antiterrorism is limited to merely combating Palestinian bandit groups, sometimes provocative ones, who carry out bloody operations in various parts of the world.

By employing such a narrow concept of terrorism and antiterrorism, Washington is merely identifying itself with the rapacious anti-Palestinian interests of Israel. This is confirmed by all the latest events in the Middle East: Israel's aggression toward Lebanon, the murders in the Palestinian refugee camps, the bombing of the Palestinian quarter of Tunis, and a series of air raids on other Arab states, chiefly Syria.

In all these cases, the United States has appeared as an ally, offering at least moral-political support for Israeli terrorism. In most of the Israeli attacks, U.S. special and military services have also provided direct support.

The circumstances behind the rise in American anger and threats of aggression toward Libya following the 27 December attacks on Rome and Vienna airports are typical.

This is a clear example of a hypocritical, two-faced approach toward the exceedingly important question of combating terrorism.

The "handbook on terrorism" awarded by U.S. teachers and used in Nicaragua reveals that Libya is neither the only nor the most often quoted example of hypocrisy bordering on insanity. The handbook recommends the killing of representatives of the apparatus of authority and social and economic aktivs of a free country in the hope that this terror will dissuade broad sections of society from cooperating with the Government of Nicaragua.

The United States is performing identical "antiterrorism," in fact terror sponsored by the authorities, in Afghanistan and Angola. In this last country, the only force which has earned the Reagan administration's recognition are terrorist bands under the banner of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, armed and maintained by the United States through the intermediary of South Africa. It is they, just like the anti-Nicaraguan terrorists, who have already been described several times by President Reagan as "warriors of freedom" and "real heroes deserving comprehensive help from the United States."

In light of the reality, American "antiterrorism" is turning out to be chiefly "a way of supporting American foreign policy." War fulfilled the same purpose for the German strategist Clausewitz. In Libya's case, the United States has been and in fact is close to war, believing that an armed attack, not just economic sanctions, would give it absolute peace in the Middle East. It is only the different views on terrorism and antiterrorism held by public opinion in many countries, by the Moslem world, Arab states, and even by the United States' closest political allies, that have stopped Washington from furnishing final proof of its hypocrisy -- aggression. The discovery of intentions and of the contents of the CIA handbook is enough to establish that the American concept of terrorism and antiterrorism clashes with generally, accepted definitions, including those contained in the UN conventions for which the U.S. delegate voted.

URBAN ON MESSNER TRIP, CHARGE AGAINST BORUSEWICZ

LD141529 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The reason behind the postponement of Zbigniew Messner's visit to Moscow was both sides' agreement that February will be a more convenient time, Jerzy Urban said at today's news conference for foreign journalists. He also said that the prosecutor presented recently detained Bogdan Borusewicz with the charge of participating within illegal structures of the former Solidarity union, and participating in meetings aimed at causing social unrest.

Jerzy Urban also informed the journalists on the work of the Ministry of Health and Welfare commission dispatched to Koszalin to investigate the causes of the poisoning of 40 babies, 5 of whom have died. Another five remain in serious condition. The commission ascertained that another aspect of the tragedy is the fact that it was hidden from public knowledge from 19 to 27 December.

CZECHOWICZ VIEWS PARTY TASKS, CONGRESS

AU081036 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 21-27 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, by Marek Henzler: "A Politician Bears Responsibility for Results" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Henzler] In 1980-81 you gave many interesting interviews in which you mentioned the names of the highest functionaries with whom you had differences of views. At that time the party did its political work not only with the curtain up, but even with wide-open doors leading behind the scenes. Now party work is rather colorless, but party members would like to know what Comrade Czechowicz thinks about an issue and what some other Politburo member think about it.

[Czechowicz] I stand by my statements made in those years. One becomes more of a politician because of the experience one accumulates. In 1980-81 I was only a first secretary in a voivodship. That was a period of stormy events, and my behavior was quite different. Now as a member of the Politburo I bear a much greater responsibility for every word I utter than was the case 5 years ago. I think that the party still continues to work with the curtain up, because at no time has the information about party work and about the results of party decisions been so extensive. As for the wide-open door to the behind-the-scenes workshop, it has to remain closed because unnecessary emotions could be stimulated, what with the still not so high level of our political culture. But every Politburo session is taped for the benefit of future researchers. The Politburo makes its decisions as a result of a clash of views. It is only now that I know how difficult it is to govern the country. Those who make the most important decisions and take responsibility for them are not to be envied.

[Henzler] Not so long ago the Politburo discussed the so-called thrift program for the economy. Should this program be discussed by such an important political body? This smacks of the tenor of Politburo sessions in the seventies.

[Czechowicz] The Politburo does not usurp for itself the right to work out detailed and routine solutions, because this is a job for the government, but at the moment thrift is a political and not merely an economic issue since our task is to obtain two-thirds of the increase in production through a thrifty use of raw materials. The issue of wastefulness has now become a political issue because every session raises it.

[Henzler] The special legal regulations adopted for the time of the crisis will soon lapse. Will the freedoms that these regulations have curbed come back?

[Czechowicz] The Sejm will have to decide. I am only one of the Sejm deputies. In every country with a sound government the authorities want to democratize internal life. Our party, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and the government also want this democratization. As we have often demonstrated, the process of stabilization will be followed by the democratization of our life.

[Henzler] What is your appraisal of stabilization?

[Czechowicz] Our basic aim is to calm political moods. When I meet people holding different views -- I meet them quite often -- I tell them that without security and the rule of law we will never be able to build more apartments, hospitals, and churches....

[Henzler] If the percentage of the people voting for the Sejm is to be an index of stabilization, then how do you evaluate the voting results in Lodz where the ballot was 10 percent below the national average?

[Czechowicz] Some 7 percent more people in Lodz voted for the Sejm than was the case with last year's elections to the people's councils. This means that stabilization is progressing. It is not right to compare Lodz Voivodship with the rest of the country. Some 91.4 percent of our people live in urban areas, but in all urban areas the voting ratio was lower than in rural areas.

[Henzler] Like some other candidates, you obtained the lowest number of valid votes in your constitutency and your name was crossed out by almost every 10th voter. What does this mean?

[Czechowicz] Not everyone liked my speeches before the elections. It is quite natural that every candidate for a seat in the Sejm promises his electors to settle all their problems. As a party secretary I have the onerous duty to speak the truth, which is difficult to accept at times, but I think a bitter truth is better than a sweet illusion. I had to state time and again that we must not eat up our national product and that we must reckon with the reality of the years to come. Will such a candidate be applauded by every elector?

[Henzler] Do not so many crossings out of the names of candidates on election lists signify that high party functionaries are less trusted?

[Czechowicz] Politics is like sports: One tries to beat the champion. Besides, you should note how candidates were paired off. The election committee could not pair off nationally known candidates with totally unknown ones. I was paired off with a known party aktivist, who is manager of one of the largest plants in Lodz -- of the Dywilan plant -- and this certainly deprived me of many votes. I do not wish to excuse everything in connection with this because I do not make light of the fact that my name was crossed off the election list from time to time. I will do all I can to ensure that he who replaces me is a better servant of the Lodz people.

[Henzler] The campaign in connection with the 10th party congress will begin soon. Will it reveal the same differences as existed before the ninth congress?

[Czechowicz] At its next plenum the party will adopt action lines prior to the congress, which will take place at the end of June and the beginning of July 1986. The precongress discussion will be focused on the party's long-term program. People differ in their views on many economic issues, agricultural development, the party's internal situation, and so on. I think that extreme views will come to be surface, but I am certain that the ideological disarray that took place before and during the ninth party congress will not materialize.

[Henzler] Are you so certain because some of the people professing extreme views are now outside the party?

[Czechowicz] This will certainly help stabilize the situation in the party. Besides, the political standards within the party itself have now improved: Radical views or the old ferociousness no longer exist. The party will be ready for the discussion, thanks to the earlier publication of its long-term program.

MOKRZYSZCZAK ADDRESSES WLOCLAWEK SECRETARIES

AU090847 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 3

["Summary" of speech by Wlodimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at meeting of primary party organization secretaries in Wloclawek on 7 Dec]

[Excerpts] We met in this hall a year ago to discuss the most important issues in party work, to assess the state of the party in the voivodship, and to consider how we could act more effectively and better execute the tasks facing us.

During the course of a rich and exceptionally valuable debate many interesting suggestions and proposals were formulated and many interesting evaluations and analyses were made.

That creative and fruitful debate resulted in the selection of more appropriate tasks for this year and the use of more effective ways and means of operation. This produced a definite improvement in the manner of your voivodship party organization's work and contributed to a tangible increase in the general level of party cell and organization activity as well as in the number of full and candidate party members.

We must continually strengthen the leading role of the worker's class in the construction of socialism and maintain the workers' class character of the party which leads us in the construction of socialism. This obliges us to constantly examine and keep track of phenomena and processes which occur in the party. In the main these phenomena are positive, although there remain areas which call for greater efforts by party cells, aktivs, and, first and foremost, primary party organizations.

We have made definite progress in rebuilding internal ties. The party is being consolidated and is becoming stronger politically and organizationally. The party is working more actively, more efficiently, and more effectively.

Progress is being made in the stabilization of party ranks. You have spoken about how the declining number of expulsions from the party, how the number of candidate members, mainly young workers and farmers, admitted to the party had grown. What is the situation like nationally?

Well, in October, party membership increased by 900. This marked a clear rise in membership. At the present time we have 2,112,000 full and candidate members. This is no small number. October was the third month in a row and the fifth this year in which a definite increase in membership was recorded.

We admitted 4624 candidate members into the party in October and almost 47,000 since the beginning of the year. Let us recall what the situation was like in recent years. A little more than 4,000 persons were admitted into the party in 1981, and rather more in subsequent years but we had not hitherto attained an increase in membership as significant as the one recorded this year.

We do not envisage attaining the level of membership which obtained before 1980. There is no need for that. The party must develop in a natural way, in accordance with statutory principles. An increase in party membership ought to be the result of primary party organization activity, the result of work with those who are not party members, the offshoot of the party's authority, prestige, and position in the community.

All those who are still skeptical, sometimes bitter, or simply have doubts and cannot decide, must continue to be won over and convinced of the worthiness of our cause. More time has to be spent on certain people. As for those who do not recognize socialist Poland as their own, they must, quite simply, be fought. Nothing else can be done. We will not attempt to reach an understanding with them.

We must accelerate the positive changes which are taking place in the party, so that the party can, inter alia, act more effectively and better execute its leading role in the state and the community.

These positive developments which strengthen the party do not make us blind to the shortcomings which continue to persist. There are still too many organizations which limit their activities to sporadic meetings, organizations which have not admitted a single candidate member in recent years, which do not translate resolutions into concrete tasks. These shortcomings seriously weaken us.

An essential condition for good primary party organization work is familiarity with party resolutions. After every Central Committee or voivodship committee plenum it should be normal practice for party functionaries, party union aktivs, and managerial altivs to consider, without waiting for directives, how to apply the results of these sessions and the contents of resolutions to the milieu in which they operate, to use these results in the work of their own party organizations.

We also need to be more consistent and resolute in the implementation of resolutions, especially those which we ourselves draw up and adopt.

Our effectiveness and efficiency is reduced by the low level of activity on the part of certain party members, the insufficient level of ideological and political identification with the party, and excessive tolerance of inappropriate ideological attitudes.

Such attitudes stem from the past but also from the weakness of ideological, educational, and agitational work.

We must also seek new ways of activating and directing the work of primary party organizations. Weak and passive primary party organizations must be galvanized into action, we must shake them up, but we must also devote an appropriate amount of attention to organizations which work well and lead in party work, if only to publicize the intelligent and novel solutions which they adopt and to exploit their positive experiences.

Opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of our work also lie in making better and fuller use of party aktivs. They constitute our cadre reserve. We must work with this cadre in a systematic fashion.

Control activities should also serve to increase the effectiveness of our work. We want control activities to be seen as one of several ways of directing party work and ensuring the correct implementation of resolutions. A good inspection should be viewed as a weapon in the struggle against formalism and incompetence. A good inspection will help to define the causes of weaknesses, mistakes, and neglect so that they can be avoided or rectified in good time. An inspection should reveal positive phenomena, assist in work, and mobilize. Better use also must be made of suggestions made as a result of inspections conducted by auditing commissions. Plenary sessions, or part of them, must also be devoted to more frequent evaluation of resolution implementation.

We are making intensive preparations for the 10th congress. All the documents being prepared are only preliminary versions of the ones we will take to the congress. Discussions among all party members must make an important contribution to the final versions of the documents being prepared. That is why the party aktiv has a great task ahead of it in the near future: It must ensure that all primary party organizations and primary party members have access to these documents. Of course, at the voivodship level the organizers of these activities will be voivodship committees, but I urge you to already prepare the largest possible group of party aktivs for this purpose.

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION VIEWS PARTY, WORKER TIES

AU081403 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, aware that energetic activity at the lowest party levels is of decisive importance for the strength of the party, examined at its 3 January session the results of controls on the methods of cooperation between party cells on the one hand, and factory and primary party organizations on the other. Earlier, the Central Auditing Commission had made appropriate analyses of almost every voivodship party committee and of several primary-level party cells, as well as more than a dozen factory and primary party organizations.

The controls showed that, all in all, the voivodship committees and primary party organizations possess a sufficiently clear and cohesive system of organization and programmatic activity. It guarantees to quite a broad extent an influx of instructions, information, and inspiration to primary cells and organizations.

The Politburo stressed that the principle of democratic centralism requires that party cells supervise the work of primary party organizations and provide them with proper conditions for their work. In the meantime, it was said in a critical tone, some cells restrict themselves to issuing directives and submit to the primary party organizations their own work plans, resolutions, or timetables for the performance of tasks. And yet factory and primary party organizations are receiving inadequate assistance in translating resolutions from higher party cells and their own resolutions into tasks of key importance and capable of being performed.

The Politburo stressed that proper inspiration by party cells should take the form of good, topical, and comprehensible political information which should permeate to all party members. This involves the need for representatives of party cells to be present more frequently in the life of the primary organizations, in accordance with the principle that the value of a political aktivist is expressed in how much he gives of himself in daily contact with people.

The materials of the Central Auditing Commission show many good examples and experiences in party work. However, the publication and dissemination of these good examples is definitely inadequate. They should become the property of the entire party in the shortest possible time. This is an important task for party cells.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the results of the 41st extraordinary CEMA session and approved the activity of the Polish delegation which took part in it.

It was stressed that Poland's participation in the implementation of the comprehensive CEMA program of scientific and technical development until the year 2000, adopted by the session, suits our country's most vital interests and will serve to intensify Polish economic development. It was affirmed that implementing the program permits a fundamental modernization of our production potential; a reduction in the energy and material intensiveness of production; greater productivity; and an improvement in the modernity, quality, and durability of products. At the same time, the program will be an answer to the economic-technological restrictions and embargoes imposed by some developed capitalist countries on the socialist community, especially Poland.

The Politburo examined a report on and approved the results of the work of the Polish delegation taking part in last month's conference of communist party central committee secretaries for international and ideological affairs in Bucharest.

The results of the conference were praised. The performance of the adopted tasks will be an important contribution to the development of the socialist countries, political and ideological-propaganda activity in the struggle for peace and the consolidation of international security and cooperation.

The Politburo stressed the importance of cooperation and of an exchange of experience in the socialist upbringing of young people and in shaping patriotic and internationalist attitudes among the young generation.

The Politburo pointed out the significance of celebrating 1986 as the International Year of Peace, which will create a climate conductive to the policy of peace, detente, disarmament, and international cooperation in accordance with the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence.

BRIEFS

ELBLAG VOIVODSHIP STATISTICS -- The Elblag Voivodship statistics office tells us that the initial calculations concerning the implementation of the socioeconomic plan for last year have been completed. Industry in Elblag Voivodship completed the sales plan to a degree of over 109 percent, whereby employment was half a percent lower than in 1984. Wages grew by 21 percent and efficiency by only nine. The building enterprises did not fulfill their plans. They had a shortfall of 2-1/2 percent. Although employment was lower here as well, by almost 2 percent, than had been envisaged, labour efficiency was also lower. Wages on the other hand were 17 percent higher than planned. Cereal production (?exceeded) the plan by several percent; less milk was procured than intended, while only egg procurement was over twice as high as initial assumptions. [Text] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 10 Jan 86 LD]

STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

AU141506 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1228 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/1/1986 -- The oil fielders [as received] in Romania take steps to increase crude production. The application of modern well stimulating techniques at the Berca-Buza oil field, for instance, has led to the daily fulfilment and overfulfilment of the extraction plan with both crude and gas. Gas lift has been generalized and industrial water injection has been extended there. In the Monteoru zone oil is exploited through mixed oil and mining procedures.

The oil fielders of Crisana have supplied additional crude quantities to the national economy. At Suplacul-De-Barcau, where in-situ combustion is successfully applied, the recovery index has reached 47.5 percent. This method has been extended also to Balaria region and to other oil fields with heavy crude.

The workers of Ticleni oil field have applied extraction parameter improvement techniques to some 660 oil wells thus overfulfilling plan tasks.

Important successes have been recorded following the injection of micelle and polymer solutions in deposits according to techniques patented by Romanian specialists. Biological and well stimulating methods are being applied to several deposits.

Modern technological processes of increasing the ultimate recovery index and of stimulating oil wells are being tested on 251 deposits. Special attention is paid to a faster exploitation of the new oil wells on deposits identified over the last years. It is estimated that ten per cent of the crude production planned for this year will be turned out with the help of the new wells that are to start operating.

BUCHAREST MODERNIZATION TO CONTINUE IN 1986-1990

AU141432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1231 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/1/1986 -- The process of urban modernization and the development of Romania's biggest city--Bucharest, will continue in 1986 as well. The city will see this year the building of over 30,000 flats, of social and cultural establishments. Works will continue at high rates on the new political-administrative centre as well as on the Dimbovita River development. At the same time, new underground lines will be inaugurated, and new water and sewerage ducts will be built. The retail goods sale network will be extended by another 35,000 sq.m.

The townfathers planned the building in 1986-1990 of over 125,000 flats, which means that another almost 400,000 Bucharesters will move to new dwellings. This period will see also the opening of 16 new schools with 256 classrooms, 3,300 sq.m. areas for higher learning, nine cinema theatres, two houses of culture and a worker club, four dispensaries, a new ambulance station, over 131,000 sq.m. commercial areas.

These are only a few aspects of the strategy of big changes in point of urban development steadily applied in the years of socialism, which pursues the meeting of modern requirements of habitation, the building of housing ensembles with every urban amenity, the development of distinct zones for industry or rest and entertainment.

The scope or urban development in Romania's capital is in fact mirrored by the impressive number of dwellings built: more than half a million since 1949 to the day. Completely new districts emerged on the city map: Drumul Taberei, Titan Pacii, Armata Poporului, Baneasa, Cringasi, a.o. The big thoroughfares Colentina, Calea Mosilor, 1 Mai, Stefan Cel Mare, Titulescu were updated and given a new look. At the same time, new edifices erected in this period add to the charm of today's Bucharest. The city boasts outstanding achievements in architecture.

ISRAELI VISITORS PRAISE ROMANIAN RIGHTS, FREEDOM

AU132040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Romania Sets an Example" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 13/1/1986 -- Not long ago, a group of personalities from Israel and other countries visited our country on the religious holiday of Hanukkah at the invitation of Dr. Moses Rosen, chief rabbi of the Mosaic denomination, and of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania. The group included Avraham Burg, adviser to U.S. President Jimmy Carter; Yehuda Dominitz until lately general director of the immigration department within the Jewish agency Sokhnut; Menahem Kraus, editor in chief of the MA'ARIV newspaper; and Moshe Ishon, editor in chief of the HATZOFE newspaper; organ of the National Religious Party of Israel; Ze'ev Kohen, editor of newscasts in Hebrew; and No'am editor in chief of the Romanian-language programmes of Radio KolYisra'el; Aviva Gotlieb, doctor of science, professor of Judaism; Avishay Daum, leading member of the organization of collective settlement in Israel.

At the end of their journey through numerous towns in Moldovia and Transylvania, some of the foreign guests met in Brasov with a group of Romanian journalists telling their impressions of the visit and answering a number of questions. We render below an account of the guests' statements printed in the Romanian news weekly under the above title.

Yehdua Dominitz, who had the opportunity to visit 25 Jewish communities all over Romania, starting with such a large community as the one in Bucharest and ending with small ones like those in Buhusi and Resita, said that he had been impressed by the communities' social organization, by the good maintenance of the synagogues, by the young people's presence in choirs and orchestras of Jewish tradition, by ritual restaurants and old people's homes. All these are proofs of an active religious life, of a community activity which combines the Jews' loyalty to the country where they live with the preservation of their own traditions. In ten days, he also said, we have travelled a few thousand kilometres and it will take us time to assimilate all the impressions we have gathered, but it can be said with certainty that in Romania the rights of the citizens, irrespective of nationality, therefore the Jews' too, are fully observed, and the overall impression is highly positive.

Referring to the professional activity he and his colleague Ze'ev Kohen had carried out during the visit, No'am Yafe said he had enjoyed the best conditions and every facility.

From December 4, when we entered Romania, he said, until one hour ago when I called again our office in Jerusalem, we sent daily reports from every town, we taped our reports wherever we wished, we were rapidly and without difficulty put through to our office and we could freely do our job.

Speaking about the attitude adopted by Romania, which ensures complete freedom of expression to its citizens of different nationalities or religions, No'am Yafe mentioned his recent interview with Avraham Burg, the Israeli prime minister's adviser for the affairs of the Jews in the Diaspora. When asked about his opinion of the "Romanian Model", of the attitude of a socialist country which has allowed the existence of a Jewsish life, the latter replied, and his answer could be heard by all our listeners, No'am Yafe added, that "the model in Romania is fantastic".

Referring to the immigration question, Yehuda Dominitz stressed in his turn that the right of free immigration and the possibility offered to certain Romanian citizens to join their families living in Israel were realities in Romania.

Answering a question about the visits paid to Romania by Jews from Israel and other states and their impressions of the Romanian realities, No'am Yafe referred to a personal experience, since he was born in Romania, at Botosani where there are the tombs of his ancestors, where he spent his childhood and where at the age of 13 he was confirmed at a bar mitzvah. I was very impressed, he said, to see again that town; I almost did not recognize it. I left a dusty borough which is a true municipality today. Besides, everywhere, hence at Botosani, too, the Israeli journalist remarked, everything pertaining to the century-old Jewish tradition and culture in Romania has been preserved and well maintained. In all the places to which I have travelled, synagogues are restored and Jewish cemeteries are well tended. I cried with emotion at Botosani, he also said, and I am grateful to our host, Chief Rabbi Moses Rosen, and the Romanian authorities for all the reasons which made me cry at Botosani.

In his turn, Avishay Daum, stressing that he was born in Israel and that his parents were not born in Romania either, stated that he came to Romania for the second time for the Hanukkah holiday. The trip was tiresome but it has fully paid off by the feelings I have experienced. What I have seen in Romania, he said, makes me say that we should be grateful to the Romanian Government which has secured religious freedom. Another aspect I have noted, he said, and which has strongly impressed me is that representatives of other denominations than the Mosaic one joined the Jews in the Hanukkah celebrations.

In another order of ideas, answering questions concerning the peace on the world and the Middle East, Moshe Ishon underlined that the Romanian stand was known and appreciated in Israel. The Israeli press is appreciative of President Ceausescu's position on the peace issue and of the peace initiatives originating in Bucharest. The fact that two Israeli prime ministers -- Begin and Peres -- and the foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, paid visits to Romania over a relatively short interval, said Moshe Ishon, is illustrative of our interest in peace. We also appreciate very much the existence of diplomatic relations between Israel and Romania, he added, stressing that the Israeli press highlighted President Ceausescu's special contribution to the establishment of a climate of peace in the Middle East.

He voiced his hope that the commercial, cultural and political relations between Romania and Israel would develop in the mutual interest and in the general interest of the cause of peace and collaboration.

LEADERS, PRESS MARK ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

Leaders' Greetings

AU131510 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana:

On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, on behalf of the Romanian people, the State Council, and the Government of the SR of Romania, and on our own behalf, we extend warm congratulations to you and wishes for success to the friendly Albanian people in their work of socialist construction.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of Romanian-Albanian friendship, cooperation, and economic exchanges, as well as exchanges in other areas will continue to develop and diversify in the interest and to the benefit of our peoples and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

SCINTEIA Article

AU131512 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] Today the Albanian people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the proclamation -- by the constituent assembly created in the wake of the 1945 elections -- of the People's Republic of Albania that became the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1976.

Happening shortly after the country's liberation from fascist domination, the 11 January 1946 event marked the beginning of a period of profound changes in all areas of social activity and a time of important achievements in the work of building socialism. Under AWP leadership, the "country of shepherds" -- as Albania was formerly called -- built a diversified industrial sector in the years of socialism, boasting important modern branches such as chemistry, metallurgy, electrical power, machine-building, and other industries. At the same time, a constantly developing socialist agriculture was created. The image of towns and villages changed radically, reflecting, in this way, too, a constant improvement in the standard of living throughout the country.

The Romanian people are following with feelings of friendship the achievements of the Albanian people in socialist construction. Relations of friendship and cooperation have been established between our peoples. Romanian-Albanian cooperation serves the interests of the two peoples and the strengthening of the traditional friendship between Romania and Albania and benefits the cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

TIME MAGAZINE TERRORISM CHARGE 'MALICIOUS LIE'

LD141306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1221 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 14 (TANJUG) -- The allegation of the American weekly TIME that Yugoslavia and its foreign secretary stand in "defense of terrorism" is an outright and malicious lie.

The Zagreb weekly DANAS writes this in a commentary on TIME's December 30, 1985, article on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Yugoslavia earlier that month and his joint press conference with Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

DANAS sees extreme malevolence in the magazine's claim that Dizdarevic put the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro in the "context of the Palestinian struggle against colonialism." The fact is that Yugoslavia distinguishes between terrorist acts and the just liberation struggle against aggression, invasion, colonialism or racism, the commentary says. DANAS stresses, however, that no one has the right to level such serious charges against Yugoslavia just because he is annoyed by its constant warnings against the objective causes of numerous troubles in the world, all the more so since the elimination of some of these causes would go a long way toward eliminating terrorism.

DANAS points out that Yugoslavia is one of the chief targets of international terrorism -- 97 Yugoslavs including seven diplomats have died in terrorist attacks so far -- as well as one of the most active advocates and architects of the UN resolution on international terrorism.

DANAS stressed that neither during the press conference nor during his talk with Shultz did Dizdarvic ever call into question the seriousness of the problem of terrorism and the urgency of international cooperation in the fight against it. It is curious that TIME alone failed to take notice of this fact, the Yugoslav weekly adds.

DANAS writes that TIME, in its account of Shultz' visit to Yugoslavia a whole, grossly overlooks and thus practically falsifies essential facts. TIME commits the impermissible error of minimising the importance of the other issues on the agenda by claiming that the Dizdarevic-Shultz dialogue was "dominated by the terrorism issue", DANAS writes. The dialogue consisted of other highly important and topical issues relating to bilateral relations and international affairs, and both statesmen described their talks as constructive and mutually advantageous, the weekly notes.

What is probably not to everyone's liking is Yugoslavia's standpoint that terrorist acts must not be used a a "pretext for actions aimed against the integrity and security of independent and sovereign countries", the Yugoslav weekly concludes.

VIDIC ON NECESSITY OF POLICY OF COEXISTENCE

AU101156 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croation 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Dobrivoje Vidic article: "Everything Is on the Move: World Politics in the Years To Come"]

[Text] After the meeting of Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva everything is on the move. Those who are in favor of advancing the process of negotiations and in favor of more decisive steps toward realizing the possibilities opened up by this meeting are on the move. Those who were against this kind of action are also on the move.

This seething is visible in the USSR, the United States, and in Western Europe. It could be said that, on the basis of the past month, the main task is to preserve the fundamental usefulness of this Geneva meeting; in other words to treat this "new beginning" as the "beginning" of moving forward, to let this event receive its initial endorsements as a "turning point in history." Therefore, occurrences involving the obstruction of the current course must be resolutely curbed. The movement of non-aligned countries itself is increasing the pressure for new steps to be made in all areas of constructive agreements.

The Epoch's General Need

It is inappropriate to treat the terms "detente" and "peaceful coexistence" as opposing terms, as some people have done after the Geneva meeting. They are not mutually exclusive, but complementary. It is unfounded as well as senseless to prescribe the concept of politics of coexistence to the USSR as if it were only its unified need or even a tactical swindle, or a tablet that would put its "class enemy" to sleep. After Geneva, this kind of discussion is again being conducted. Active peaceful coexistence is a general need of the current epoch, a request made by all people who care about peace in the world and its development.

Clearing all this up -- something which is still outstanding -- is of the greatest practical importance for conducting and concretizing politics, especially because the threshold of neighborly trust has not yet been crossed if top-level meetings have to be held in third countries, as was the case with this Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

Visions of a better world, even if they have been firmly founded on real needs and have the potential to realize themselves, cannot bring this about by themselves. If the politics of coexistence of countries with different sociopolitical systems were to be achieved through agreements between big powers or blocs regarding their spheres of interest and so-called free competition in other countries, then this would not be the achievement of a necessity in a proper manner [sentence as published]. This so-called free competition would only prolong the fight for spheres of interest, with unavoidable clashes and breakages. In this respect, indeed, the narrow class interests and aspirations of big and small nations with hegemonistic tendencies constitute huge obstacles on the road toward accepting active peaceful coexistence as the necessary way of living within international relations. This unfortunately means that the causes of wars are not removed, and that the threat of a war dangerously continues to menace the international community. In order to become more effective in reality, growing collective awareness of this must act against the causes of international instability and must demand politics of active peaceful coexistence of global proportions.

Only on this basis can the house of peace be constructed. But this conclusion alone, without effective bilateral and international agreements in which all members of the UN must take part, cannot guarantee that the builders will produce this kind of building.

Up to the time of the October Revolution the need to practice the politics of coexistence of states with different sociopolitical systems had not imposed itself as the broadest social necessity. The level of development of humanity's productive forces had not attained the kind of impetus, level, and international character as is the case today. The world was not so interdependent with so many intertwined interests as it is today, nor was the threat of global destruction so direct, despite the fact that the two biggest wars in modern history were fought recently. This is all reality now.

How To Coexist

But, the practice of the politics of coexistence has not actually started the way it should have, nor has it achieved as much as it should have. There is no guarantee that something that has not taken root will succeed. In order for it to become a civilized norm, this policy must conquer the consciousness of peoples and classes and must become one of the main requirements of the current revolution of the humanization of all human relations and affairs.

The remaining problem is how to coexist with those who do not want to coexist, with those who have plans for conquest, those who are interfering in the lives of others in a way which is continuously ruining the possibilities of normal communications. The answer can only be found in the relative balance of powers within which the most important element is the international isolation of those who break the code of peaceful coexistence. The world must decisively oppose the politics and the practive of hegemony and aggression. All countries individually have the right to have all kinds of defense and international protection.

After the Geneva meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, discussions about the value of international agreements made during and after World War II are being revived again. Some questions about uniting divided nations are also being asked. Understandably, not all situations are the same.

The processes of uniting divided nations, which are a part of development, cannot normally by carried on without strictly respecting the politics of coexistence. Only under these conditions will it be possible to overcome current divisions, whether they are interbloc divisions, or whether they were imposed by the result of World War II, or by the history of the formation of various countries. However much one cannot fail to be shocked by the demands of the "big politics" of big powers regarding this question, in the first instance and in their basic and the narrowest interest they alone must take into account the fact that there is one real limit beyond which all pretensions toward uniting some divided nations can lead the world to the abyss of the deepest new divisions. This is still not properly appreciated.

The Right To Choose Roads

During the Geneva meeting and after it the question of regional conflicts was significantly brought into focus. Success in solving these will be impossible if the right of all countries and all peoples to freely choose the roads of development is not respected, if an attempt is made to impose some other social model and way of living on others. Peaceful coexistence would have no sense, it could not become an international practice.

The subject matter of accusations and counteraccusations of interfering in somebody else's internal affairs, however much it may require precise qualification, also needs a current definition. We have entered a time when television programs transmitted via satellite will come into every home, and when they will become independent from the national broadcasting centers. The era of new information technology has begun. Communication in all fields will be much broader. Different ways of living and different quality in living styles will exert their influence; conscious and spontaneous comparisons will be made.

This will all increase the responsibility for becoming massively involved in one or another direction of development, because these favorable or unfavorable comparisons (which will become accessible to the widest masses) of one type of human activity or another with various social matters represent in themselves the test of the given practice. No longer will any ideology or political propaganda be able to hide its real essence only with slogans, whether it is progressive or reactionary, because it will increasingly find itself in court before a real world public. In the world of developed free circulation of ideas and goods, the chances for internal oppression and the possibilities of curbing human rights will be more and more reduced. According to its proportions, all this will merge into one, hitherto unseen, cultural revolution. We have entered this period.

The new information order for which the movement of nonaligned countries is already working is more comprehensive by far than the requests which are heard in political life themselves. It will naturally evolve from the development of the current productive forces, just as a new economic order will become inevitable. The resistance to these tendencies, although very strong, will become untenable. Only by accepting the facts of the new development will it be possible to properly conduct practical talks and negotiations about regional conflicts with some prospects of success.

WISH FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA EXPRESSED

AU141406 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade -- Various celebrations in Albania have marked the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. A special session of the People's Assembly last Saturday [11 January] was also devoted to this anniversary. As TANJUG states, Yugoslavia has never been indifferent toward acts that could endanger the sovereignty and integrity of Albania. Our country has not changed this position even in the periods when the sharpest anti-Yugoslav policy was introduced and conducted in Albania.

Yugoslavia has always proceeded from the premise that an independent, sovereign, and stable Albania is in the interest of peace in the Balkans and in Europe. Such a policy of our country is an expression of our desire that good neighborly relations be developed on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs, TANJUG SAYS.

NONALIGNED BUREAU ADOPTS AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING

LD150343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0116 GMT 15 Jan 86

["Coordination Bureau Adopts Agenda for New Delhi" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] United Nations, Jan 14 (TANJUG) -- Review and evaluation of the international political situation and the implementation of the decisions of the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi and the nonaligned ministerial conferences and meetings held since will be the main items of the agenda of a ministerial meeting of the movement's coordination bureau to be held in New Delhi from April 16 through 19.

The agenda, drafted by India, was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in New York today. One of the items on the agenda will be devoted to the preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit, which will be held in Zimbabwe's capital of Harare in September.

The strengthening of the role of the movement and the policy of nonalignment will also be discussed at the meeting. The agenda also envisages an analysis and evaluation of the economic situation in the world and the strengthening of efforts of the nonaligned and other developing countries towards establishing a new economic order. A programme for mutual and collective self-reliance of the nonaligned countries will also be discussed. The Yugoslav representative, Ambassador Ignac Golob, stressed at today's meeting that the meeting in New Delhi, capital of the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, will be the most important nonaligned meeting before the summit in Harare.

FURTHER DEBATES AT LCY PRESIDIUM MEETING

LF150610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Decisions are chiefly taken by bureaucratic-statist structure of the provinces, republics and federation, despite all proclamations that in the Yugoslav system decisions must be taken by self-management organized workers, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic pointed out today at a Central Committee session devoted to an examination of the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system. Under the conditions of strong bureaucratic statism, self-management in many aspects is reduced to participation. Zarkovic pointed out that the weakness of the critical analysis lies in the fact that it does not throw more light on the causes of the growth of statism and the absence of the workers' decisive role. Stressing that a considerable part of the entire social labour of the Yugoslav working class is wasted because of economic decisions taken at a global level by polycentric statist-bureaucratic structures, Zarkovic assessed this to be one of the main causes of Yugoslavia's economic lag in recent years. Zarkovic also stressed that efforts towards self-management organized workers in Yugoslavia, are often, unfortunately, interpreted as a threat to the national equality.

Stating that the provincial, republic and federal government organs adopt decisions by means of various deals, haggling and blackmail, Zarkovic expressed a particular concern over the way in which consensus is achieved in the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The politicization of virtually all interests is a threat to the country's stability, Zarkovic considers.

It is illusory, LCY Central Committee member Najdan Pasic assessed, that the present crisis can be surmounted by turning back to the already tried methods of federal state administrative centralism. However, no less damaging are the illusions that by tolerating the allegedly lesser evil -- polycentric statism -- which is right now at its peak, the restoration of federal centralism can be prevented, Professor Pasic stressed.

LCY Central Committee Presidency member Milan Kucan pointed out that a thorough analysis had not been made of the demands for the so-called "defense of the system" which endeavour to depict the present situation as a fully established socialist society and is a transparent attempt to deceive the working class and maintain material positions and a monopoly in decision-making. Such endeavours could lead to revolt "and it appears that forces exist which wish to provoke such revolt against self-management and socialism", he said.

LCY Central Committee members this evening adopted conclusions regarding of the tasks of the League in the public debate on the "critical analysis". The LCY Central Committee session continues tomorrow when the workers' constitutional position of workers in the distribution and administration of incomes will be on the agenda.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD120349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- The past 4-year period in our country and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia was not characterized by major results in socio-economic development and the development of socialist self-management relations. Even the positive results that were achieved remained in the shadow of the increasingly pronounced difficulties in economic and political life. All these problems were also reflected in the situation in the Serbian LC, whose class, organizational, and ideo-political development was frequently not in line with the severity and complexity of the social situation and the need for decisive action to overcome more rapidly the many elements of the economic and social crisis.

This generalized open assessment was expressed at the very start of the introductory report by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, in its discussion of the draft political report on 4 years of work by the Central Committee and the activities of the Serbian LC at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee. A particular mark on this period, according to Gacic, was provided by the general party discussion on the proposed conclusions for the 13th LCY Central Committee session, which threw critical light on all burning socioeconomic and political questions and expressed to the leadership the members' dissatisfaction with the situation in its own ranks. Much of what was said then is still valid today, just as many of the demands from the public discussion remain topical now, either because they have not been carried out or because they are, by nature, of the type that require a longer period to be carried out.

Instances of resistance by statist and technobureaucratic forces, by means of which monopoly and priviledged positions which had been gained were defended, blocked, or to a great extent achieved, delayed the application of the main orientations of the long-term economic stabilization program. In this period, this also led to the development and excerbation of many problems and negative tendencies in the economy. The required process of economic stabilization was not carried out; production and income in the Socialist Republic of Serbia did not increase.

With reference to problems in the functioning of the political system, Gacic emphasized that "our calls for changes in the political system are an expression of a critical assessment of practice up to now, and are directed toward those solutions which have not been reaffirmed in practice -- improvements and changes which would make the system more efficient and make solutions easier to carry out, as well as bringing the working man and citizen closer to the progress of decisionmaking."

Bodies of the Serbian LC and the provincial LC's have made a constructive contribution to developing the positions of the LCY Central Committee on relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the creation of conditions for their implementation. Many disputes have been resolved in activity up to now, Gacic noted, but there are differences. The crisis situation in society, and particularly the pronounced processes of statization and bureaucratization, have led to increased evidence of Serbian and other nationalisms in the republic. The fight against nationalism, Gacic emphasized, must be waged even more resolutely and directed toward its causes, which are found in all areas of life, from the economy and culture to sports. The problem of the movement of Serbs and Montengrins away from Kosovo under pressure as an expression of disturbed intranational relations in the province continues to represent one of the main factors of instability in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the whole country.

Gacic presented a series of critical assessemnts about the social class situation and ideological, organizational, and action mobility in the LC. The LC, he said, has only slowly and with difficulty been ridding itself of bureaucratism in its own ranks, which was particularly expressed in the combination of party, state, and business organs and undemocratic forms of decisionmaking. In short, the results that have been achieved since the 16th LCY Central Committee session, according to Gacic, are greatly at odds with the expectations of the broadest party membership, working people, and citizens.

Delays in a bolder search for new solutions in the LC itself, Gacic warned, are being used by opposition forces (?which) offer their own concepts of social order and different variants, from bourgeois liberal to a bureaucratic-centralist type. They appear from time to time in individual books, papers, and journals, and on public platforms. In a certain number of basic LC organizations in culture and information activity, ideopolitical differentiation has still not taken place in relation to the protagonists of right wing and antisocialist ideas. Of particular concern is the fact that institutions of top academic rank in the republic sometimes are in the service of such ideas, and such phenomena do not meet with opposition and resistance from Communists and a large number of scientific and cultural workers of a socialist orientation.

Failure of a timely Marxist criticism of phenomena, and acts of an anticommunist and nationalistic nature and inspiration, opens up the path for many kinds of ideological confusion, in which dogmatic forces have been more vociferous recently. Under the slogan of allegedly fighting anticommunism, they attempt to revise the LCY's democratic program orientations in cultural policy and to renew Stalinist ideas and principles in their approach to art and spiritual creativity.

Pointing out that both these tendencies are equally dangerous for scientific and cultural life, Gacic emphasized that the LC must resolutely oppose them and must not enter into any kind of unprincipled alliance with either of them, which sometimes happens in the fight for true socialist criteria and values. Such alliances discourage and exclude socialist, democratic, and self-management ideas and involvement. We must consider more deeply and make sense of questions of the ideological struggle from precisely this standpoint, Gacic concluded.

Before the debate opened on the proposed bases for changes and amendments to the Serbian LC Statute, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, pointed out that today's Central Committee session is not deciding on each specific solution or stance in the proposed document. Today's debate is to assess the work so far and to assist the continuation of work on changes and amendments to the statute. The Central Committee will make decisions on this at its joint session with the Statutory Commission of the Serbian LC in the first half of February. In the coming month, the task awaits us of thoroughly debating the remaining controversial issues and finding solutions that the Central Committee will be able to adopt. This is the purpose of today's debate and of the amendments that were circulated during the recess, said Stambolic.

The first participant in the discussion, Milomir Minic, expressing the mood of the Communists and LC organizations in the Podrinje-Kolubara region, stressed that the membership advocates a unified LC as an essential condition for the unity of the working class and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Questions, which seem to ordinary people, communists, and workers to be logical, clear and unambiguous, are being very slowly and laboriously coordinated. Without exaggerating the importance of the organizational-statutory definitions, the membership is seeking clear and precise solutions in the Serbian LC Statute that will be intelligible to every LC member.

It insists that relations in the LC be settled on the principle of democratic centralism, clearly and unambiguously, and without the possibility of differing interpretations. We have learned from experience that compromises are necessary. However, exaggerated compromises, according to Minic, cannot resolve the question of the unity of the Serbian LC; it will only be deferred and in time will appear again on the agenda of the 18th or some other session of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

Nebi Gasi said that the existing solutions of the LCY Statute, the Serbian LC and provincial LC's adequately resolve the relations within the Serbian LC and that he does not see any particular reason for diverging from them. The working out of identical regulations on unified organization in the Serbian LC Statute, as in the LCY Statute, in fact devalues the positions of the provincial LC's and means a step backward in regulating relations.

Recalling the recommendations of the all-party debate and the LCY Central Committee stances on relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Milovan Popovic said that it is impermissable that after this bids are being made for the kind of LC we need. The question of the unity of the Serbian LC is not a doctrinal question or one that can be answered from the point of view of the present attitude and interests of the authorities. It is not a question of how to link the parts, but of how to guarantee that the LC acts as a unified organization on the program and policy of the LCY and on the principle of democratic centralism. At today's session it is not just a question of the unity of the Serbian LC; the question of the unity of the LCY is on the agenda. A disunited Serbian LC, Popovic stressed, also threatens the concept of the organization of unity in the entire LCY.

Spiro Galovic attempted to explain why in the LC statutes of the republican and provincial organizations they are not separately defined as unified organizations. Accepting as possible the fact that the dangers of fundamental revisionism with regard to the statutes of the provincial LC's in the LCY are not imaginary, that the number of people advocating these ideas is not small, Galovic added, however: "At the same time we also should make clear something that is not simply on the horizon as an undesirable possibility, but is in many ways a fait accompli. The status of the Serbian LC in fact has already changed contrary to the statute in force, because it has been reduced, to a large degree, to its narrower part [Serbia proper], and reduced to this part, the Serbian LC cannot fully respond to its obligations and responsibilities within the framework of a unified LCY."

Here there exists, if it can be put like this, three organization in one, Galovic went on to say. But, this "third organization," the Serbian LC, loses its identity if the two provincial ones are taken away from it, or are only formally associated with it, he concluded.

Janko Pejanovic noted that differences manifested between the proposals of the Serbian LC Central Committee commission and the relevant organ of the Vojvodina LC are very large; for this reason, at the present moment, political gain can only be achieved if we extract from the arsenal of open questions those which provide links and build unity on them, and leave aside other contentious issues for further political work.

The feeling is being created among the public, Vukasin Loncar said, that anyone who is in favor of a statutory formulation of unity is proclaimed in advance as being against the unity of the Serbian LC. This is not so. If there is disunity, Loncar remarked, it is not the result of poor solutions in the existing statute, nor can it be resolved simply by their amendment, but rather by first of all resolving essential problems and by the struggle of all Communists for the implementation of the unified political line of the LCY.

Proceeding from the fact that the Serbian LC is a whole and that it cannot be understood otherwise, he said that the Serbian LC is also objectively different from the LC's of other republics. This fact should be taken as a starting point and solutions sought, but in such a way, Loncar emphasized, that unity and independence are understood as inseparable components of relations in the Serbian LC. He suggested that because of the increasing frequency of one-sided and tendentious statements by individuals in public, an analysis of writings of the public information media in connection with relations in Serbia should be drawn up and distributed to the members of this Central Committee.

Katalin Hajnal expressed the view of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee that the proposed bases for changes in the Serbian LC Statute signify, in many essential elements, a return to the relations which existed prior to the 10th LCY Congress, when it was established that the LCY was made up of the LC's of the republics and provinces. At the 11th and 12th congresses the present position of the provincial LC's in the LCY was stated more precisely. It was not by chance that they then acquired the position of equal and equally responsible organizations in the unified LCY. This was neigher the fruit of any bargaining nor of the goodwill of individuals, nor indeed of any kind of errors.

Ivan Stambolic, CNntral Committee president, also took the floor in the debate at the Serbian LC Central Committee session. Referring at length to the problems of unity in the Serbian LC, he warned of the serious political economic consequences if elements of disunity in the leadership are not removed quickly.

Despite all warnings, relations in the Serbian LC for too long have been burdened with unresolved issues surrounding one of the first conditions for ideological and political activity, the method of organization, Stambolic said. It is not a question here of differing views on indivdual problems and tasks of the LC, which can be seen as natural and which can be overcome by a confrontation of views. It is a question of disputing the very bases of the organization and relations within it, which for a long time now have to a large extent paralyzed it.

Recalling that a united LCY is an essential prerequisite for the existence of a unified Yugoslavia, Stambolic said that Serbia is not a federation and that we do not wish this to be so, but that perhaps there is room for comparison. There exist historical, national, social, and class reasons for relations in the Serbian LCY to be formed which guarantee the autonomy of the provincial LC's in the framework of a unified Serbian LC. This is an essential prerequisite for the realization of the constitutional rights of the Serbian nation and the nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the unity of the republic, the autonomy of the provinces and their position in the federation economic unity, and the self-managing integration of the republic and in the country.

If the unified LCY, Stambolic continued, does not do away with but indeed presupposes the independence of the LC of the republics and provinces, why is it then seen as the termination of the independence of the provincial LC's if the Serbian LC is defined as a unified organization in the organizational, ideopolitical, and action sense? There are no grounds for such an interpretation, particularly because it is unambiguously stated in the constitutions who owns and who decides on the surplus of labor. We all know that this is not within the competence of the LC.

A unified Serbian LC organization, Stambolic said, should play the same social role as LC organizations in other republics. Regardless of the complexity of Serbia, it is nevertheless essentially a unified state and self-managing community.

It is part of the political ABC's, Stambolic added, that it is the Serbian LC Statute which determines the way in which the unity of the whole and the limits of the independence of the parts are achieved. It is a liberalistic principle that each part of a unified organization should determine the limits of its own rights and responsibilities.

In conclusion Stambolic expressed his belief that our people and the world public could get the impression from the marathon discussions on this theme "that we are united mainly in our assessments that we are not united." Perhaps we could to some extent agree with such an assessment ourselves, he said, but Communists have never yet ended a sesson of their central committee with such an assessment. They have rather ended their debates and confrontation of views with agreed solutions and decisions. I am sure that at the continuation of this session in February, at which we will reach decisions on the draft changes and amendments to the Serbian LC Statute, we will not end the meeting in this way and that we are on the way to resolving this controversial question as well. It is unacceptable to doubt in advance the ability of this Central Committee, aware of its political responsibilities, to do this, Stambolic concluded.

The proposed ideo-political bases for changes to the Serbian LC Statute, it was concluded at the end of the session, will be the subject of further work in the commissions responsible for statutory questions and preparations for the congress. This document, on which 19 members of the Central Committee, the top leadership of the Serbian LC, spoke today, will be taken up again next month. It is expected that on that occasion the draft changes and amendments to the Serbian LD Statute should be adopted, so that a public debate on it can then be conducted to the LC organizations in the republic.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD112320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- Constitutional solutions are not to blame for the existing problems, stagnation, and shortcomings in society, but rather the inconsistent application of these solutions and insufficient commitment aimed at their realization in practice. For this reason we need to immediately change the situation with regard to the functioning of the system and eliminate everything that hinders its functioning in keeping with the 1974 constitution. This is the basic message from today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee which is examining the activity of the LC in this province with regard to the functioning and further development of the political system of socialist self-management.

Drawing attention to the importance of this session Dr Kurtes Saliu, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed in his introductory report that positive results were achieved with regard to the implementation of basic constitutional solutions of 1974, warning at the same time against a further exacerbation of statist relations among some segments of society, particularly in social production. The consolidation of statism, according to him, facilitates the management of the labor surplus on the part of sociopolitical communities. Such logic is reflected in the judicial system, as well as in self-managing interest communities, and finally, it is manifested in weaknesses encountered in the work of the LC. But none of this gives anyone the right, Dr Saliu said, to call into question the constitutional concept and position of the province in our socialist system as a wider sociopolitical community within the Socialist Republic of Serbia and as the constituent element of our federation.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was created on the basis of the freely expressed wish of its population. It has been developing on the basis of democratically passed decisions by the nations and nationalities living there. For this reason we must make use of all available means in order to prevent Albanian, Serbian, and other nationalists from interfering in the equal, democratic, and self-managing development of this community of nations and nationalities.

Noting that demands of Albanian nationalists and irredentists for the "Republic of Kosovo" are based on the hegemony of the greater nation, or rather, one nationality over the other, Kurtes said that after counterrevolutionary demonstrations, particularly in the recent period, the activity of centralist and unitarist forces from positions of Serbian nationalism is present in the alleged struggle against Albanian nationalists. Day after day we are faced with various slogans, debates, and even quasi-scientific works which, Dr Saliu said, directly advocate changing the position of the autonomous provinces as a factor which restricts the realization of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state, and which has its roots in the dogmatic approach to the nationalist issue. Dwelling on presuppositions about the so-called asymmetry in the province, he stressed that every demand for "asymmetric autonomy", that is to say departure from its position as the constituent element of the Yugoslav federation and its restriction to a mere region within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, is deeply counterrevolutionary as well as a demand by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Centralist and unitarist forces, Dr Saliu went on, rummage through specific documents and events during the revolution inorder to refute the validity of the constitution of the province during this period.

The same forces ask well-calculated questions about the position of the nationalities in Yugoslavia, having in mind the demand for their return to the position they had prior to the Brioni plenum. In the search for the so-called scientific truth, he stressed, centralist and unitarist forces try to create an anti-Albanian climate and set the Serbian nation against the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. They are trying to prove that the Albanians were almost born as irredentists, ever since the time of their struggle for national liberation from the Turks until today. They are also attacking well-known revolutionaries and other cadres who bear the burden of the struggle against Albanian nationalism, as well as prominent cadres of Serbian, Montenegrin, and other nationalities who bore the burden of the revolution and of the development of the province for the alleged betrayal of the Serbian nation. Kosovo and the Albanian nationality serve as a focus for these forces, for the realization of their long-term centralism and unitarist tendencies on the whole territory of Yugoslavia. We are faced, Saliu considers, with an attack on the policy of national equality; that is, on its most fundamental principles and solutions. This is obvious in the field of employment, in the realization of the equality of language and alphabet of nations and nationalities, and in the problem of bilingualism.

Talking about the realization of unity and fellowship in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Dr Kurtes Saliu drew attention to the responsibility of subjects in the province to further develop these relations proceeding from the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee and also from other party documents and stances.

It is the duty of Communists and other forces in Kosovo to direct their activity toward eliminating all the differences in the interpretation of specific provisions of the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, particularly with regard to uniform laws. In order to realize unity and fellowship in the republic, it is of great importance to carry out a vigorous struggle against nationalist-separatist and centralist-unitarist tendencies and their exponents. Kurtes Saliu warned that in order to strengthen unity we cannot accept solutions which, while defining the Serbian LC as a united LC organization, call into question the present position and relations in the LCY established by the LCY Statute.

Such solutions also call into question the independence of provincial LC's and consequently their responsibility for the realization of the constitutional position of provinces as constituent elements of our federation. This would also call into question the character of the LCY as a united organization, said Dr Kurtes Saliu, among other things.

Further on Kosovo Meeting

LD120007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- During the discussion in which about a dozen speakers took part, support was given to the basic orientation from the introductory report according to which there is no need for a change in the fundamental orientations of the constitution, but for a possible restructure of the political system, as contained in the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. Attention was also drawn to the indispensable need to eliminate all opposition and deformations in the self-managing system for the benefit of its effective functioning.

Taking part in the discussion Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, first said that 12 years have passed since the last constitution. All the analyses carried out so far show that with this political system, based on the equality of the nations and nationalities, Yugoslavia has achieved the kind of results that anyone could hope for. Would the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia have become fully equal with other nations and nationalities and shaken off the malicious name of a national minority if the country hadn't embarked on the road to socialism? Such a strong affirmation of the Albanian nationality as has been achieved would have been impossible without the extensive material and constitutional-judicial basis provided by socialist self-management. Without self-management, would the nations and nationalities of Kosovo have such an autonomous province in which they are realizing their material and spiritual progress? We would be irresponsible and even blind if we did not see numerous weakness and shortcomings in the present system, especially departures from established practice. We have not yet achieved a number of goals concerning the development of socialist self-management, particularly on a wider scale. Instead, the tendencies of polycentric statism, bureaucratism, and other deformations have been gaining strength. Here in Kosovo many of these negative tendencies have had very serious economic and sociopolitical consequences.

Recalling the fact that among the causes of counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo is the insufficient development of socialist self-management, Sinan Hasani stressed that the neglect of agriculture led to the strengthening of the tendencies of private property ownership and the preservation of the patriarchal character of large families.

Warning that socialist self-management bothers unitarists who are attacking the present position of autonomous provinces, Hasani noted that sometimes one has the impression that the very existence of autonomies provoke nationalist phenomena. However, the province of Kosovo belongs to all those who are living and working there. It was annexed to the Socialist Republic of Serbia and to Yugoslavia voluntarily, at its own request.

Speaking about the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, Hasani said that a debate about it must be oriented toward the affirmation and toward the most effective activity of the socialist self-managing system.

Winding up the debate, Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, said that every instance of stagnation and of turning back the clock weakens the system. Resolute struggle is needed against those who disturb the foundations of our political system. We cannot allow anyone to act against fundamental principles and at the same time demand democratic rights. These are the people who act in a concealed fashion from hostile positions and advocate hypocrisy in the public.

After the 4-hour debate, members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee authorized the working group to draw up draft conclusions on the tasks of Kosovo Communists on the basis of views and suggestions heard today. The aim is to secure the more consistent functioning and further development of the political system of socialist self-management. These draft conclusions will be adopted at the next Provincial Committee plenum. Finally, the Provincial Committee passed a decision on the number and structure of the Kosovo LC organs.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COMMISSION DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD141939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee today established that all social factors had, despite complex socioeconomic and political conditions and conspicuous problems of social development, made significant efforts in further promoting defense and protection preparations. The session stressed the need to continue these activities further and to strengthen them in many environments, particularly with respect to the realistic viewing of the state of affairs and the timely undertaking of measures in all organizations of associated labor, local communities, and municipalities. The emphasis of this activity should be directed toward the quality of defense preparations, including training and education, material provision, and leadership. It is also necessary to make constant efforts for the further socialization of these tasks, considering the fact that in some surroundings working people are insufficiently taking part in these tasks and are not making enough decisions about them.